buke Nicolai.

Sourge correspondent of the Londing on the 27th of December, and the Prince of ulasse regarding the frank-Duke Nicolai, son of the constantine, was published this eccentractice had been the theme wersation long before the painful ich astonished and pained the commencement of the present youth, and the conspicuous galdisplayed in Central Asia, gave the realities of life would have a when suddenly an inexpitable nich required the interference of and chief of the august family of a member. It would be need again into all the details and story. The beloved son rolted parents, with a practice ommand of wealth, he gave naments he had no right to distinguished cause for this proceed-discovered, as the objects them no great value, and could have sed without in the least degree the ample resources at his dism in this country was unanimous lone could have occasioned such a scale. But it was necessary, also, reign should be evilgatened as to build have to perform in this mateent physicians were accordingly atch the Prince, who was made supporary guardianspin of Prince an officer in whose truthful, hontitot the Emperor could place the efferred to placed the Grand Duke efferred to placed the Grand Duke

eferred to placed the Grand Duke rdianship of his father.

The Minuet.

om the New York Times.

features of this winner's season reduction of the minuet toto the This stately dance is familiar to secription, and every one has seen as of the old time as the "School where the curtain rises upon a the minuet. The dancing-masters hing the young people to grace-themselves in the stately movedance of our grandfathers, and ubiless many earnest students of seasures.

nois Central Railrond.

ckets to New Orleans and return, \$33,
commences Feb. 1, and cominues until
n-tickets good until April 1. The \$40
steeping-car through to New Orleans,
information apply at the Illinois Cencket offices, Nos. 12I Randolph street and
corner Madison; also at the depots foot
and foot of Twenty-accound street. W.
meral Passenger Agent. Beautiful Lips

when paried, rows of spotless trory, s of ruby red. Sozodont slone will unsullied, the setting ruddy, and the kering Upright Pianos.
d at Reed's Temple of Music, corner
Van Buren streets, a few very fine upntaining the latest and best improve-

ng, on entering the chamber of a use, whom he had attended through strough liness, the doctor was thus Good day to you, Dr. Bouvart; I spirits, and think my fever has left sure it has, "replied Bouvart, drily, at expression you used convinced Pray explain yourself." "Nothing the first day of your illness, when in dauger, I was your dearest ou began to get better, I was your; and now I am Dr. Bouvart. Deyou are quite recovered."

PECIAL NOTICE.

allay pain, subdue, swellings, heal-burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle allment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents, large bot-tles \$1.

UCTION SALES. EO. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Wabash-av. LAR AUCTION SALE OF

Y GOODS, y, Jan. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m. I Goods, Laces and Rufflings, Table and Gloves, Milts, &c., Gents' Underwest, a., Harnesses, Hossey, Notions, Suspende, Satinets, Jeans, and Sheetings, sale of lagrain and Rag Carpets, GEO. P. GORE & CO., S. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTONEERS.

ALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. GAGEE'S SALE.

Morning, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, URANT FIXTURES, O Lake-st., near Clark,

T AUCTION, I the fixtures and furnishings, Counters, bases, Chairs, Marbie-Top Tables, Table Ware, Stoves, Ovens, Brotier, Kitchen WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Audi'rs. OOKS

A. Butters & Co., Salerroma, 10 East Madison-st., fternoon, Jan. 26, at 2% o'clock DAY, JAN 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Y GOODS, Consideres, and Flannels, Goods, Close Cassimeres, and Flannels, CS AND SHOES, Notices, Gloves, Furs, Hats, Notices, &c., Purs, Hats, IADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR. P. MeNAMARA & CO.,

Y GOODS, NS, CLOTHING, &C.,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TOLUME 28.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. READY THIS DAY.

I The Influence of Music on Health and Life. I Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism. By James Martinesa, LL. D. With an introduction by Rev. Heary W. Beilows, D. D. 12mo, cloth extra

The kernest analysis of Tyndall and his school that has pet appeared. "-London Speciator. III. Teaching: Its End and Means.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

E BOWE, (DR. JOS. W.) WINTER HOMES FOR E. TATLOR, (BAYARD.) EGYPT AND ICELAND IN 1874 \$1.50. EL HILL (REV. THOMAS.) GEOMETRY AND FAITH. SI. II. HART, (PROP. J. M.) GERMAN UNIVERSI-TIES. \$1.78.

WORDSWORTH, (DOROTHY.) TOUR IN SOOT-LAND. \$1.50.

7. BASTIAT (FREDERICK.) SOPHISMS OF PROTEOTION. \$1. TECTION. 81.
For sale by all Booksellers, and sent postpaid, on respited prices by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
Fourth-av. and Twenty-third-sta., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 25/per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively. per cent premium respectively.
S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

NOTICE. We have purchased the interest of Free-man S. Rounds in our business, and he this day retires from our firm.

ALLEN, KEITH & CO.

FINANCIAL

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS small or large sums, in Gold or Currency, on improved inside property.

> ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary, 7 Union Building.

\$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, Orts sums to suit over \$3,000, to loan on city proper Funds in hand.

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IRON WORKS. TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS, GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

BAVID S. BROWN, Pros. JAMES P. MUHELLON,
582. BENJ. CHEW, Tress. WM. SEXTON, Supt.
Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.
Ost Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Fhange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water
or Gas. all sizes,

FIRE HXYDRANTS,
Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,
Outings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas
Wyitz.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Importing Tailors, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

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25,000 for sale. Make offers at Tribune under O 45.

Safe for Sale Cheap! One of Hall's Double-Door Pire and Burg-lar-Proof, suitable for Banking or Commer-cial House. Address. GEO. G. WILCOX, Room 6, Lumberman's Exchange, Chicago. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON To 42 & 44 Madison-st.,

Between State-et, and Wabash-av. MACHINERY.

Hoisting Machines.

OHYMOWETH'S RAND-FOWER. Patented Aur.

HEL Constitute for the property of the constitute of the patents of

BUSINESS CARDS. A. H. MILLER,

WANTED. Cash for a Buggy!

WASHINGTON.

Henri Chomet. Translated by Leura A. Final. 18ma. Failure of the Republican Caucus to Amend the Rules.

> The Privileges of the Minority Not to Be Abridged.

Two-Edged Sword Cutting Against the Civil Rights Bill and Tom Scott.

Republican Members Defy the Orders of the Caucus.

The Sewing-Machine Patent Not to Be Extended.

Interesting Documents Touching the Southern Question.

Gen. Emory and Gen. Sherman Believe the Army Has Been Improperly Used.

More Developments in Pacific Mail---

Bill King Called For.

Secretary Bristow Shows the Wisdom of Levying Certain New Taxes.

FAIR PLAY

ONCE MORE RECOGNIZED AS A JEWEL BY SENSI
BLE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Republican caucus was unable to command a two-thirds vote for its proposed new rule in the House this afternoop, and it was defeated. The resolution proposes that a simple majority vote be sufficient to suspend the rules of the House this afternoop, and the xide of the Forty-third Congress as to prevent the Speaker from cotertaining any dilatory motions peuding the remainder of the present session of the Forty-third Congress as to prevent the Speaker from cotertaining any dilatory motions peuding the covarientation of affairs in the Red Biver region. These reports being all before the Department, Adjt.—Gen. Townsend telegraphed to Merrill, Deo. 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the Army, that the Department counter.

Amorrow, the papers is the report of Lieut.—Col. Henry A. Morrow, who was detailed by Gen. Emory to make a thorough examination of the State Gevernment, but the opposition to oppose the General Government, but the opposition to oppose the General Government, but the opposition to oppose the General Government, but the opposition to oppose the General Government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and waterwer opportunity offers. This diseastisfaction and discontinuity offers. This diseastisfaction and disconti present session of the Forty-third Congress as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motions pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which will bring before the House for action any bill or joint resolution. The avowed purpose of the resolution was to facilitate the transaction

any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which will bring before the House for action any bill or joint resolution. The avowed purpose of the resolution was to facilitate the transaction of public business. The resolution failed to secure the necessary two-thirds and was rejected. The vote stood, yeas 150; mays 98. The defeat of the resolution was due to Republican votes. The Republicans who voted against it thought they discovered danger in the proposed rule. They believed that it might be used for a YIL AS WELL AS FOR GOOD, and that while it might enable the majority more easily to pass some Republican measures, it would also permit a majority to pass the Texas Facific bill, and other like jobs whose managers are anxiously awaiing the approach of the end of the session. It was known that the canona at which the resolution was agreed to was called by Southern Republicans, and that one of the intended purposes of the rule was to facilitate the passage of new legislation concerning the South. Notable among those schemes is the one making appropriation for two years for the sarmy, and the one providing additional protection to the ballot at mational elections. A considerable number of Recublicans were opposed.

the South. Notable among those sedemes is to one making appropriation for any wars for the time one making appropriation for any wars for the time of the making appropriation for any wars for the time of the making appropriation for any wars for the time of the publicans were opposed to the making appropriation. They feared that he decimal the time of the publicans were opposed against the resolution. They feared that he was a constant the time of the present place of the making the part of the district of the majority. The advocates of the resolution in masted privately and in cancer that such actions was according to the pace without the pace with the time of the pace without the pace with the desired and.

It is should be a stated the advocates of the resolution in masted privately again to the pace without the pace with the pace with the pace without the pace with the pace wit

are bidding for the support of the Independent press.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS RILL ENURED ASIDE.

The effect of the absence of such a rule as regards the transaction of business was felt immediately after the defeat. Gen. Butler endeavored to call up the Civil-Rights bill. He was checkmated at every step by the Democrats. The latter indicated a readiness to make good the threats of the early days of the session, that they would filibuster until March & to prevent reaching a vote upon that bill. There were interminable roll-calls caused by dilatory motions. The Democrats sought to permit another Monday to pass before reaching the bill. Their efforts were successful. There tired out the Republicans, who were hungry for dinner, and brought in by special message suca Democrats as were absent. Even Alexander Stephens was brought from his home to assist in filibustering. Gen. Butler failed to get the necessary two-thirds to consider the Civil-Rights bill.

they would fillibuster and little they would fillibuster and little they would fillibuster and little caused by dilatory motions. The Democrate sought to permit another Monday to pass before reaching the bill. Their efforts were successful. They tired out the Republicans, who were hungry for dunner, and brought in by special message succ Democrate as were sheen. Even Alexander Stephene was brought from his home to assist in filibustering. Gen. Butler failed to get the necessary two-thirds to consider the Cayli-Rights bill.

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH!"

A RIGHTROUS DECISION IN PAYOR OF THE POOR MERITOR.

Special Dispatch to The Checase Tribuna.

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH!"

A RIGHTROUS DECISION IN PAYOR OF THE POOR MERITOR.

SECONDARY WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Checase Tribuna.

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH!"

A RIGHTROUS DECISION IN PAYOR OF THE POOR MERITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Patents, before whom the application has been for a couple of years, have at last agreed to report adversely on the application of a payor of the patent of the four-motion feed for sewing machines. This patent was issued June 18, 1859, and is to most valuable in existence. In this the feed-bar or paid is given a forward motion to carry the most valuable in existence. It is not to carry the work of the four most valuable in existence of the four leading of the payor of the patent of the four most valuable in existence of the four leading machines. The point to be accretized was, what the majority read the results of the payor of the four leading machines. The point to be accretioned was, what the majority read the product of the seving-machine combined with the combination wished to further and the payor of the payo

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1875.

several millions for his invention. Singer admits that his patents, which are much less important, paid him \$2,000.000 prior to 1870, since which time he has not been compelled to render an account. A monopoly of this feed motion for seven years more would be worth from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to the owner, and would cost the people four times as much. Nearly a ten of patitions have been flied, asking that the extension be refused. A former Commissioner of Patenta, Gen. Leggett, once said that it would take one man, reading ten hours per day, sixy-five years to read all of the evidence that has been taken in regard to this application for an extension. One exhibit only makes twelve volumes, each as large as Webster's maker and seven as a large as Webster's maker's maker and seven as a large as Webster's maker and seven as a large as Webster's maker and seven and seven as large as Webster's maker and seven as a large as Webster's maker and seven and seven as a large as Webster's maker and seven and seven as large as Webster's maker and seven and seven as a large as Webster's maker and seven and seven and seven as large as Webster's maker and seven and seve

per day, sixy-nve years to read all of the evidence that has been taken in regard to this application for an extension. One exhibit only makes twelve volumes, each as large as Webster's unabridged dictionary, all of which the Commissioner was once asked to read before he refused the extension. The ultimate effect of this refusal to grant an extension will be to applicate the extension. The ultimate effect of this refusal to grant an extension will be to applicate the extension of the extension

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The President sent the Senate to-day, in further response to its resolution of inquiry, another large mass of manuscript, copies of correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to Oct. 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by Gen. Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses MFORTANT TESTIMONY BY ARMY OFFICERS the War Department, in which he appreciate the street of Street of Shreet in making affidavits against citizens of Shreet port, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the enforcement act. Gen. Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from

informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from the established rules of the service, and mischievous in its tendency. Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made these affidavite except at the risk of his life, and sub-

THE INVESTIGATION NEARLY ENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Committe

ing with everybody that they should use their influence with their personal friends.

Irwin gave Col. John W. Forney something more to explain. He said that Stockwell told him to employ him (Forney), because he thought he would help to keep Sam Bandall still. Irwin set at rest the rumors to the effect that the correspondent Shaw received his \$15,000 to distribute among other newspacer men. Irwin said emphatically that there was no understanding of the sort; that the money went entirely to Shaw, upon the recommendation of Stockwell; and that the other newspaper men neither knew of nor participated in any of this fund. This confirms Shaw's testimony. The greater number of the persons were employed by Stockwell. Irwin corrected his testimony by showing that he gave Whiting \$65,000 instead of \$100,000. He gave the Committee no satisfactory information as to

Speaker, states that he does not find that the Committee on Ways and Means in the present Congress has any authority for maining the investigation. He has not, therefore, a legal basis upon which to proceed against Irwin.

RILL KINO'S SPOILS.

Minuscots people here confirm the theory that Bill King appropriated most of his share of Pacific Mail money. They say that he returned to St. Paul loaded down with money at that time, took up some large mortages, purchased a greater interest in a newspaper, and bought an additional farm.

The the Associated Press.

HINDOON, Jan. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed, to-day, the investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy business.

Richard B. Irwin, recalled, was questioned as to what services his payments were made for, and substantially repeated his previous description of the services rendered by Moran, Sherrell, and Ingham, and explained the importance of being accurately informed of the number of votes that could be relied upon from time to time, so as to decide on the comparative expediency of various courses of action. For instance: It was of prime importance to determine whether it would be best to have a direct vote taken in the House on concurring in the Sensto amendment granting the subsidy, or to have the question referred to a Committee of Conference. Cornnek bored the witness to death, and was paid to keep out of his way.

EX-OCY. BANDALL'S SERVICES

the witness to death, and was paid to keep out of his way.

EX-GOT, BANDALL'S SERVICES

were of a general character. He kept them informed of what was going on, and used his influence with his personal and political friends. The witness employed J. W. Forues by the peremptory order of Stockwell. He was not employed to render any particular service, and the witness does not know what he did. Forner was reluctant to accept the employed so and told the witness that he did not think he (Forney) was needed. W. B. Shaw was employed by Stockwell, but I don't know of his doing anything for the money. Ward and Berrett had accurately stated the character of their services, and the witness could give the Committee ne further information than that heretofore developed. The wit-

WOULD CHARGE \$1,000,000 TO WORK FOR ANOTHER SUBSIDY.

The large sums were all contingent, and were not pad till after the passage of the hill. Shaw was employed by Stockwell in pursuance of arrangements made by nim (Shaw) and Stockwell and Clews in regard to pools and stock operations. Shaw's employment had nothing whatever to do with newspaper influence or with any newspaper man.

Mr. Kasson requested the witness to state, in the fullest possible manner, whether he had any knowledge whatever that could lead the Committee further on toward an ultimate restingplace of this money paid by him.

Itwin, in reply, swore positively that he had no such knowledge.

On the suggestion of Mr. Beck, the witness agreed to write out a brief statement covering all the material results of his seven days' examination, and to have it ready by Wednesday.

Adjourned.

ination, and to have it ready by Wednesday.
Adjourned.
AMSOLUTIONS CONCERNING BILL KING IN THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.
Special Dispatch to The Calcase Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25.—Resolutions will be introduced to morrow, both from the Republican and Democratic sides, calling on Congressional Commisses and make defense of himself against the charges of corruption and bribery, with full revelation of all he knows as to the use of the Pacific Mail lobby fund, or else to resign at once the office to which he was elected through gross deception of the people. The Democratic resolutions will include accusations against Senators Windom and Ramsey of having aided the nomination and knowingly assisted to deceive voters into electing King.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A PROTEST FROM THE MILLERS.

Special Deputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. O., Jan. 25.—Millers have already discovered that the "Little Tariff bill" nearly doubles the duty poon bolting-clothe by increasing the rate to 60 per cent ad valores. Mr. Howard, of Missouri, introduced

a bill to allow bolting-cloth to be imported free

washingross, D. C., Jan. 25.—The President sent to the House yesterday the report of the Board of Engineers, appointed under the act of June, 1874, to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basis of the Mississippi River subject to inundation. The report is voluminous. It will make about 125 printed octavo pages. The Commissional Commission of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

about 125 printed octavo pages. The Commission says the foundation of the report rests upon the invaldable surveys and investigations of Gen. Humphreys, begun in 1850, and continued until 1860, and the further contributions to this subject contained in his official reports of 1865 and 1868. Additional data has been obtained upon subsequent floods, and the results of more recent experience in building seves. The only want of information that now exists is in regard to the exact configuration of the land and water, to enable EXACT AND PROFER LOCATION OF LEVENS to be made, and the Commission estimate that the necessary hydrographical and topographical surveys will occupy three years, and cost about \$300,000. They commend a present appropriation of \$160,000 for this surpose. The result of the surveys can be made available, and the work commenced in the construction of the levess without waiting the completion of the surveys. Gen. Humphreys indorses the report of the Commission, and, in view of its importance, recommends the pricting of 10,000 extra copies for circulation in the region so directly interested in the subject.

COMMITTEE WORK.

COMMITTEE WORK.

PINCHBACK'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribume.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 25.—A special meeting of the Elections Committee was called to-day to consider Pinchback's credentials, but owing to a scanty attendance the question was postponed. The Pacific Railroad Committee again postponed final action in the Texas Pacific matter. Burchard, of Illinois, voted may on the Hennepin Canal. He is determined to stand by the Town of Sterling, which opposes the measure.

egation of Western men who are here in the interest of the bill.

BATTIELD A ST. GROIX LAND CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered a decision in the suppeal case affecting the Bayfield & St. Croix land-grant. The case came up from the Wisconsin Circuit. The appellate decision reaffirms the decision of the lower court, and holds that the title to the lands in the grant is in the State of Wisconsin absolutely nutil Congress shall declare that the State has forfeited the lands for non-compliance with the conditions of the grant. The inference from the decision is that if the road is completed the boads will not be forfeited to the General Government.

THE LOUISIANA DERATE.

In the Senate, Senators Johnson and Pease rehearsed the backneyed story of the Louisiana Legislature according to their respective party view. Thurman expects to speak to-morrow.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION SILL, which was reported to the House to-day, appropriates in all the sum of \$37,24,361. The estimates called for \$33,062,534, so that the amount actually appropriated is \$1,538,173 ises than the estimates. The Committee recommend as appropriation to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails under the act of 1865, but they recommend the repeal of what are known as the subsidy acts of 1872, and which are now being investigated by the Ways sad Means Committee.

The Senate Republicans held a caucus to

ing with overyclody that they should use their influences with their personal friends.

It was not the training of the formation of the contract of the state of

Dunglous, i.e., Jan. 26.—A swarm of revenue officials are in town, and it is rumored that they are making ready to pounce upon the property of J. Bhomberg to satisfy that little claim of \$750,000 alleged to be due the Government for taxes on spirits. As a preliminary, the officers are seizing unstamped beer-kegs, and the books of several well-known firms have been selzed and will pass through official inspection. Two hundred unstamped beer-kegs were gobbled by Gen. Trumoull, the other day, in Winneshiek County.

Gen. Trumoull, the other day, in Winneshiek County.

Mrs. Mary La France has instituted suit against four saloon-keepers of this city, claiming \$20,000 damages for making a dunkard of her beloved. Louis La France. He is a carpenter by trade, has never supported his family, and was the informer in the suits brought against Breds and other saloonists last summer. The best of legal talent has been engaged on both sides, and the suits will be conducted to the bitter end.

C. A. Goudolfo, a prominent young attorney, died suddenly this evening of congestion of the lungs.

INDIANA. Clay County Rining Troubles_Su-preme Court_Gubernatorial Recep-tion_Other Matters. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

oubles in Clay County are reported to be on

and threatening, and lears are constructed to trouble.

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow.

Gov. Hendricks gave his second legislative reception last night.

At the D'mis Vritt to-day, the report of the Treasurer of the Cleveland Orohan Asylum was received, showing that the receipts for the year had been \$56,000. Two hundred and fifteen children are in the institution.

Shoriff Hance, of Ft. Wayne, failed to arrive to-day, and the question of the conflict between the United States and the Wayne County Courts over the Ft. Wayne & Muncipe Bailroad Receiverahip was postponed until to-morrow.

Somebody shot a big eagle, measuring from wing to wing 7 feet, which was perched on a great elm in the yard of a neighbor, and the man who holds the deed of 11 acres of the best meadow of the Smith maters in Glastonburr, worth more than \$2,000, for a tax of less than \$50 and costs. And the sisters seize the opportunity to write thus to the Woman's Journal:

The grand eagle, an emblem of liberty and equality, could not scar over land sold by taxation without representation, by which, in our case, law and justice, freedom and equal rights are trampled under foot, and we are left without redress or appeal, in the hands of the ignorant and the lawless. No wonder that a bird, which is said to spread its wings over a land of freedom, even over the Western Continent, cannot breathe in such an atmosphere of bondage!

Brigandage in Greece.

NUMBER 157.

FOREIGN.

The Carlists and Alphoasists Preparing to Fraternize.

First Reading of the Bill for . Second Chamber in the French Assembly.

John Bright Comes Out Boldly for the Disestablishment of the English Church.

The Catholic Jubilee and Recent Encyclical of the Pope.

PARTE, Jan. 25.—Information has been received from Madrid that a preliminary parley was held between the Carlists and Alphonesiss on the 23d inst., when a basis of convention was agreed to, the ratification of which is probable.

There is a rumor that Layard, British Minister, will soon be withdrawn from Madrid. It is reported that he does not conceal his Republican sympathies.

FIRST BEADING OF THE SENATE BILL IN THE AS-

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The bill for the creation of the Senate passed its first reading in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 512 year to 188 nays. The Left and Legitimists opposed the first read-

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE DI-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. LONDON, Jan. 26—5:30 a. m.—John Bright ad-

LONDON, Jan. 26—5:30 a. m.—John Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham last night. He said the present Government had never done anything and never intended to do anything unless they were obliged to. The Scottish churches only could be united and free when disestablished.

The remainder of his speech is principally against the conpection of State and Church in England. He pointed to the division among the clergy and Bisnops. Condemned the excessive church revenues, the appointment of clergymen by private paironage, and the sale of tivings. The Church of England alone, among Protestant denominations, furnished numerous converts to Rome. In conclusion, he did not ask his bearers to declare for disestablishment. He would only sat them to consider the quastion as reasonable beings. He declined to end upon an agrication to haston disestablishment, but said that would be a great day for freedom, Protestantism, and Christianity, which would see the full, free disestablishment of the Church. Bright, in the course of his remarks, pronounced a glowing eulogy on Gladatone. The meeting closed by unanimously adopting a vote of confidence in the distinguished speaker. It is estimated that the audience numbered upwards of 15,000 persons.

STORM-DAMAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Durect United States Cable Company's steamer Faraday will proceed to a Scotch port for repairs.

Immense damage has been done to shipping by the gale on the British coast.

THEM ENDED.

The Dean Forest miners ended their strike by

The Dean Forest miners ended their strike by scepting the terms offered by the masters. ROWE, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the motion censuring the Govern-ment for the Villaruffi arrests.

A control of the cont But Pius IX. has remained true to his words, assuming, of course, the truth of those atributed to him, for on Christmas Eve be signed apud S. Petrum,

THE MENCICIAL ANNOUNCING THE JUSTICE, with all its spiritual advantages, however it may be shorn of the outward pomp and curcumstance hitherto attending the occasion. Copies of the letter were immediately dispatched to the Ranhops throughout the world, and last night it was published in Rome, as follows:

Let the Universal Church Militant of Christ receive our utterances, with which we intimate, announce, and promulgate the great and universal Jubiles during the whole of the coming year 1875, for reason of which we, suspending and declaring suspended at our good will and piessare, and of this Apostolic See, the indigence above mentioned, conceded in form of Jubiles for the occasion of the Vatican Council, open in all its amplitude that celestial treasurs which, formed by the merits, sufferings, and virtue of the Lord Christ and of His Virgin mother and of all the saints, was intrusted by the Author of human salvation to our diagensation. In the meantime, relying upon the meroy of God and on the authority of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, by virtue of that on your worthy,—to all and every one of the faithful of Christ, whether living in this our alma city, or who shall be about to come to it; as well as the all those existing outside the said city, in whatever part of the world, and who are in the green of, and in obedience to, the Apostolic See, and who, having truly repented, confessed, and communicated once a day for fifteen days, continuous or interrupted, natural or occlesiastic, to be computed that is, from the first vespers of one day until the full evening twilight of the day following, shall, as regards the first, visit the ba-dilices of the Sas. Peter and Paul, of St. John Lateran, and of Santa Maris Maggiore in Rome; and, as regards the second, their principal or extherm of the same after this our letter shall have come to their notice, and shall

ES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.

A GREAT GROWL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : MESDOTA, Ill., Jan. 20 .- The undersigned is a novice at newspaper correspondence, but presumes upon your indulgence for a word of com-ment on the railroad-fragment of our Governor's message, and another word on the doubtful ways of Commissioners who draw good salarics with great regularity for attending to private interests all the year round, and sitting down on the railroad and shipping interests of the State two months of the year, when the weather is too old for lazy men to get out, and when the pres ence of the Legislature in Springfield compels these three pretenders to wisdom, without ex-perience of their caking, to inaugurate a furious bluster of business, and commence a few new suits against some Company specially odious to

suits against some Company specially odious to them,—and those, the control of the second of the sec

with.

Then they instituted several prosecution against leading corporations, and said the would leave the weak ones to be governed by the adjudications to be obtained. They went their farms and their fields of pettiloggery to their farms and their fields of pettiloggery to await results. Causes were heard, and the coursof last resort reached ou points which, when settled, should become precedents, and save further litigation on the same subject. But to leave the whole subject-matter to be adjusted in such a simple way would be likely to impress the new Legislature with the truth that the Railroad Commission was a fraud, with no further work to do. Therefore, when the summer had passed, and the Legislature was about to enter upon a new session, these triple parasites upon the public purse, fearing only for their official existence, and knowing that fresh activity would weigh much with many legislators, commenced

the public purse, fearing only for their official existence, and knowing that freeh activity would weigh much with many legislators, commenced a few new soits. And this is the sum of their recent labors. And these suits are against companies already prosecuted, and upon points approaching solution in old suits.

These facts clearly indicate the disreputable motives actuating the Commissioners. If an ther fact were necessary to make full the measure of their condemnation among people to whom official impartiality is a virtue, it would be found in the fact that, though no Company in the State has been more liberally defiant of what the Commissioners call law than has the Rock Island Road, not a single suit has been entered by the Railroad Commissioners of this State against that great con poration. An intelligent and observant community seriously inquire why these men have been guilty of this "unjust discrimination," and if they have done so without eactified of official integrity. The fact of failare to prosecute this Company is no more patent than have been this Company's total disregard of the Commissioners' columns of figures, prepased for the "regulation" of its affairs. And this piece of glaring partiality enacted by the Commissioners certainly demands explanation at their hands. The State cannot afford to have its really great non-so much as shadowed by suspicion. What these men and this law have accomplished for the State, beyond the almost total stoppage of new rainoad enterprises, the wreck or damage of many old lines, the ostracism of foreign capital, the reduction of land and produce values, and the descruction of the transportation facilities that before attached to many of our inland towns with two or more lines of road, is what "no fellah can find out."

One little point in the message of His Excel lency and I am done. He argues against the abolition of the law, that "unjust discrimination" would follow, and the evils became uncodurable; and that there would come "another outbursted public indignat

the Executive head of the State. It is a valuable commentary upon the present statute as the result of an "emburst of public indignation". It amounts to a forcible admission, by one who knows, that the present statute has "depreciated railroad bonds, deteriorated railroad property, and damaged all the industries of the country." These truthful words by the Governor are like the occasional droppings of an unwilling witness in court, and come with double force as evidence against the statute by being the admission of one whose professed standing is on the other side. Yours, respectfully.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

A fixere Deception.

A correspondent writes from Newbern, N. C.:

"It all happened in this way—and a more ludicrous love affair the ingenious and industrious
Cupid had never inaugurated. A few evenings
ago one D. repaired to the residence of his 'lady
love,' Miss G., and found upon his arrival that
he had been supplanted by one M.—'our sailor
boy'—whereupon he avowed his intention to
taking stryconius. The exposentiations of the
young lady were in vain, and the disappointed
wain set out for the nearest drug-store. After
an absence of about thirty minutes he returned,
fell prostrate at the feet of his eucliantrees, and
began frothing at the mouth and uttering heavy
groans, as though laboring under excruciating
pain. This, of course, alarmed the whole family,
and several physicians were immediately called
in, who proceeded to pump the supposed strychnia from him. But, to the utter astonishment of
the large crowd the coup d'affaire had drawn to
the spot, the poison turned out to be soap pills!"

Women in the Fields.

Letter from Europe.

We stopped in Riussels long enough to see a few of its principal beauties, but what would hirs F. say if she could but see the women was aw. She wants them to plast, and hoe, and work. Yes, and she could see them here,—coarse, sunburnt, bare-headed, bare-footed, and with tongree that would shame a wharf-rat.

We found them living in the fields, holding or hauling the plow, cutting, binding, and threshing grain, driving heavy earls, mending highways, repairing railroad tracks, with men's hats and

LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Carpenter Leading the Forlorn Hope in Wisconsin.

A Vote to Be Taken To-Day-Machinations of the Carpenter Men.

How Legislators Have Been Induced to Violate Their Pledges.

The Charges of Attempted Bribery by Ramsey Taking Shape.

Andrew Johnson Certain of Being Elected Senator To-Day.

licans of New Jersey. Proceedings in the Illinois Leg-

islature---Plater's Plaint. The New State-House Investigation Likely

to Be the Sensation of the Session.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS. WISCONSIN.

RETURN OF THE CROWD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribu Madison, Wis., Jan. 25 .- The Senatorial fight, which has been comparatively quiet for the past two days, opens with renewed vigor to-night, an immense lobby of Carpenter's supporters arriving from Milwaukee and elsewhere on the afternoon and evening trains. While talking loud and long for their favorite candidate, they do not do it with that sure feeling of success which characterized them last week. They claim all manner of thingathat they will elect their chief suremut it takes votes to do that, and votes cough to elect him they have not got, unless weak kneed reformers or Democrats forsake their party and vote for him. The business men of this city are largely opposed to his re-election, after he was upminated, to counteract the report after he was upminated, to counteract the report after he was upminated, to counteract the report mmense lobby of Carpenter's supporters arrivthis city are largely opposed to his re-election, and are intensely disgusted at the fact that fully 1,000 names appended to a petition to their new-ly-elected Senator failed to influence his vote

for Mr. Washburo,
A WASHBURN CAUCUS.
The friends of Mr. Washburo beld a caucus this afternoon, being in session until supper-time, when they adjourned and reassembled again at 7 o'clock. A manifesto was largely signed by them agreeing under no circumstances to vote for Mr. Carpenier. It is stated that seventeen members have already signed it, and enough more will do so to twenty. If the Democrats stand firm to their candidate it only requires sixteen to in-sure a dead-lock. The manifesto gives the reasure a dead-local. The manniesto gives the rea-cons of the recalcitrants for refusing to vote for Carpenter. Your reporter was unable to get possession of the document in full. To-morrow at 10:30 a.m. the question will be fully tested, and light thrown on the vote.

HOW THE ORIGINAL SUPPORTERS OF CARPENTER WERE WON OVER-THE OFFICEHOLDERS' CAM-PAIGN-PARTICULAR MENTION OF THE DESERT

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
VILAS HOUSE, MADISON, Jan. 23.—Since cancus last evening, of which you are no doubt informed by telegraph, there has been no change in the situation. Instead of adjourning over from Friday to Monday, as is customary in the carry part of each session, a Saturday-evening session was held, in order to keep as many members as possible for the Friday-evening adand most of the members have now departed from the city. A lull is thereby created in the stormy canvass, and I avail myself of it to inform you more fully of the general situation. On the assembling of the Legislature, on the

13th inst., it was an that, of the eighty-one Republican members of both branches, not to exceed twenty-five or twenty-six were in favor of the return of Mr. Carpenter to the Senate. Of the remaining fifty-five or fifty-six, it was known that not les forty-six had avowed their invention to support Gov. Washburn, either in written or verbal pledges to their constituents, or had been elected on platforms pledged to his support; and the remaining members were elected with the dis-tinct understanding that they would oppose Mr. Carpenter. On this state of the case becoming apparent, the wire-pullers here, who had undertaken the job of re-electing Mr. Carpenter, became slarmed, and telegraphed in hos haste for him to come and save their fortunes. They also telegraphed to every Federal office-holder in the State whose yearly salary is sufficient to pay the expense of a week's stay at Madison, requiring

their immediate presence.

The first week closed without any material change in the situation; the Washburn men insisting upon a caucus at once, and the Carpenter men refusing to go into cauous then. And, as the latter had succeeded in getting control of the Canous Committee, they succeeded in put-

ting the caucus over to suit their convenience.
On Monday following there assembled here
A HORDE OF OFFICE-HOLDERS A HOADE OF OFFICE HOLDERS
from all parts of the State.—Postmasters,
Revenue-Collectors, Custom-House officers,
Pension Agents, Commissioners in Bankruptcy,
United States District Attorneys, Mail Agents,
Revenue Storekeepers and Gangers, Postal
Clerks, and other officials; and no city was ever
so overrun more effectually by such a set of ravagers since Alaric, with his Northern hordes, overrun and sacked the City of Rome, and Attila, "The Scourge of God," overrun and

devastated unhappy Gaul.

The work of demoralization then began, and was continued day and night until the con-spirators, became satisfied that they had corrupted and captured a sufficient number spirators, occasion and the state of part of the corrupted and captured a sufficient number to embolden them to go into caucus. This result was not attained solely by the aid of the Federal appointees above referred to. Meesrs, Kimba'l Caswell, and Magoon, newly elected to Congress last fall, were all summoned, and came in hot haste, though the latter knew so well the sentiment of his district that he would not consent that Mr. Carpenter should speak in his district; and, had his constituents even suspected that he would favor Mr. Carpenter in any form, he could never have received the nomination, or, having received it, he would have been buried out of sight by an adverse popular majority. Besides these, Mr. McDill, the defeated caudicate in a Republican district on his first re-election, being telegraphed for, hurried here in hot haste from Washington to take case of certain members from his district, whom he knew were in favor of Gov. Washburn, but, to the credit of those gentlemen be it said, his influence upon them was utterly unavailing, and he was subjected to the deep mortification of the public exposure of his impecinty.

When the Carpenter forces concluded that they had

they sad them to plant, and hoe, and fee, and she could see them here,—numburns, bare-headed, bare-footed, tongues that would shame a wharf-rat.

To the flavorable point for their side, their Caucus Committee desired to call the cancius at once, and did so at twenty-four hours' notice, in spite of the driving heavy carts, mending highways, railroad tracks, with men's hats and noke, and swear, and dig, and pound. This was Wednesday, and they fixed the caucus for Thurday night. By this time the opposition of the distribution of the Maritans worken the committee desired to call the cancius at once, and did so at twenty-four hours' notice, in spite of the committee, and is utter disregard of his protest. This was Wednesday, and they fixed the caucus for Thurday night. By this time the opposition of the Maritans worken in their Caucus Committee desired to call the cancius at once, and did so at twenty-four hours' notice, in spite of the committee, and is utter disregard of his protest. This was Wednesday, and they fired the cancius at once, and did so at twenty-four hours' notice, in spite of the committee, and is utter disregard of his protest. This was Wednesday night to consider the wither the cancius at their Caucus for Thurday night. By this time the opposition of the Wesiburn member of the Committee, and is utter disregard of his protest. This was Wednesday night to consider the witness of the committee, and is utter disregard of his protest. This was Wednesday night to consider the witness of the committee, and is utter disregard of his protest.

taken without the knowledge of Gov. Washbuch, who was at his home in the country; nor did he know what action it was proposed to take, nor what action had been taken, until the next day. This caucus was a large and harmonious one, and evinced a most determined purpose. It was attended by something over thirty members of the Legislature, and by a large number of the first cutizens of the State. Many speeches were made, in which it was declared that the people had been sold out and betrayed, and the question arose shall we be a party to that betrayal? Besides speeches by many members, strong and earnest speeches were made by the Hon. John H. Tweedy, John J. Orton, E. H. Brodhead, Matt Finch, Arabel Finch, of Milwankee; Gen. Allen, of Osaucosif. Gen. Clark, of Grant Country; and other citizens. The result of the discussion was an expression that it was the duty of those members who were opposed to the election of Mr. Carpenier to

MEFUSE TO GO INTO THE CAUCUS; and twenty members there and then resolved that they would not go into caucus, since it was apparent that to do so was only to help the corruptionists cairy out their plots.

The caucus called for Thursday night was a

apparent that to do so was only to help the corruptionists carry out their plots.

The cancus called for Thursday night was a failure before it met.—the Carpetter men conceding that it would not do to force matters with a high hand. They therefore agreed to adjourn till Friday night, but refused to give any assurance that there should be a viva voce vote, and insisted that there should be no "innovations" on what they claimed to be party usage. The independent Republican members held a meeting, and appointed a Committee to confer with their opponents, but could obtain no satisfaction. They accordingly resolved to stand their ground. On Friday night the caucus assembled. By

On Friday night the characteristics of means of Every Kind of Whereblind, insisting that members need not stand committed to the action taken, and by assurances that no member heed remain a moment longer than the precedings suited him the Carpenter drill-segeants succeeded in getting fifty-nine members to attend. With this pressure, four-teen of Gov. Washbunn's friends attended (included in the fifty-nine), and thoy made it a consistion of their remaining that there should be a cluded in the fifty-nine), and thoy made it a condition of their remaining that there should be a viva voce vote, and that the proceedings of the caucus should be published. The informal ballot resulted: Carpenter, 40; Washburn, 12; scattering, 7. Of the scattering, two were friends of Gov. Washburn who voted for him on the formal ballot. The formal ballot resulted: Carrenter, 44; Washburn, 13; scattering, 2. It will be noticed that one who voted for Gov. Washburn on the informal ballot deserted him on the formal ballot. This was CAPP. PLACKER, of the Ripon District, Fond du Lac County, who, as he had stated in a previous cancus, started to make his canvass as a Carpenter man; but he soon found himself in the position of Sinbad the Sailor, who was weighted down by the Old

Senator from the East District of Dane County, after he was unminated, to counteract the report that he was a Carpenter men, published a letter stating that he was unpiedged on the Senatorial question, and that he would carry out the wishes of his constituents in that regard. In canvassing his district before election, he piedged himself again and again that he would not support Mr. Carjenier, and it was by reason of these pledges that he was elected. And, masmuch as he had stated, in his published letter, that he would obey the will of his constituents to make assurance doubly sure, over 1,000 of them, including hearly all the prominent Republicans in this city and in the recasinder of his district, signed a protest, addressed to him against the election of Mr. Carpenter, and desiring that he would support Gov. Washburn. Yet he utterly disregarded his pledges, as well as the expressed will of his constituents, and voted for Mr. Carpenter on both ballo:s. In excuse for his betrayal, he took occasion to make a speech, in the cancus, which I take the liberty of inclosing to you, from which you will see with what material the Capital of the State is represented in the State Schate. The spetch is valuable, and it shows the difference between the two candidates for Senator. He compliments Gov. Washburn "as a soldier," honors him for "his bravery, respects and loves him for the many kind and generous acts he did for his and our comrades." But he wont for Mr. Carpenter because of his patriotic addresses in Wisconsin, while he was "amid the swamps him for the many kind and generous acts he did for his and our comrades." But he went for Mr. Carpenter because of his patrictic addresses in Wisconsin, while he was "amid the swamps of Tennesses, the canebrakes of the Mississippi, the bayons of Louisians, the valleys of Aia-bama, and the plans of Georgia." In other words, he prefers a man who, having been edu-cated at West Point at Government expense, preferred to stay at home and do the talking, rather than another man who, having no suo obligatious upon him, peglected his large busi-ness-interests for four years that he might serve his country in the face of the enemy, amid those same bayous and canebrakes.

same bayous and canebrakes.

his country in the face of the enemy, amid those same bayous and canebrakes.

Senator from Grant County, elected in 1873, when the issue was not made, has often said, since that time, that he would not support Carpenter,—knowing well that, in the strong Republican county of Grant, there are not fifty Carpenter Republicans, and that all four of the Republican Assemblymen from his district, elected this past fall, were elected distinctively as anti-Carpenter men, and still are so.

SENATOR WEEKS,
of Walworth County, came to Madison an anti-Carpenter man,—saying, when he came, that there was no question as to the sentiments of his constituents. Weeks was elected in 1873, when the question was not raised. Since the last election some of his constituents talked of getting up an expression to him of their opinions, in case they should find that he was in any doubt as to his duty. A leading citizen of Elihorn, in his district, addressed um a communication, to ascertain whether there was any doubt, and received an answer so satisfactory, and stating reasons of a character so insurmountable, for not supporting Mr. Carpenter, that no popular expression was deemed necessary. After stating various reasons why be could not support Carpenter, Mr. Weeks said, "There is not a question that his Janesville speech lost as the election of 1873, and, with his course in other matters, did us more harm than he can ever do us good." The entire letter will doubtless be

election of 1873, and, with his course in other matters, did us more harm than he can ever do us good." The entire letter will doubtless be published in due time, and will leave Mr. Weeks in a pitisble plight.

ANDREW BARLUSS,
a member of the Assembly from Rock County, was elected as a Washburn man, and expressly to oppose Carpenter: declaring, when he came here, that he should oppose him, and that it was the almost universal wish of his constituents; yet he was won over.

BUNKER,
an Assemblyman from Walworth County, came here a strong Washburn man, pledged to that side in the most solemn manner by his constituents, yet was carried off by the enemy.—Senator Weeks alding and abetting the admapping.

Of Sank County, was Postmaster when he was nominated. To enable him to hold the position of Assemblyman, he resigned, and had his wife appointed. He has not five Carpenter men in bis district, and wrote letters before election to all the Grangers, pledging himself to support Gov.

district, and wrote letters before election to all the Graheers, pledging himself to support Gov. Washburn. But the influence of Keves and Caswell was sufficient to induce him to betray all his solemn pledges.

of Sheboyran, said, when he came here, that he pledged his constituents that, as between Carpenter and a Democrat, he would support Carpenter, but as heaven Carpenter and

support Carpenter; but, as between Carpenter and any other Republican, he would support any other Republican.

of Milwankee, was elected as an anti-Carpenter msb, against another Republican who was nom-insted as the friend of Mr. Carpenter.

insted as the friend of Mr. Carpenter.

Exishaw,

of Milwaukes, pledged himself voluntarily in
his own handwriting, and I have seen the document, that he would not support Carpenter.

JAMES,

of Richland County, represents a constituency
almost unanimous for Washburn; the Convention that nominated him instructed him to vote
for Washburn, and he pledged himself again and
again to obey his instructions; yet he was one
of the earliest victims on the Carpenter altar.

OSTRANDER,

of Jefferson, the only Republican from the
county, was obliged, time after time, to pledge
himself against Carpenter and for Washburn,
in order to secure his election; and, since that
time, has repeatedly declared that he intended
to keep his faith and vote for Washburn, yet
Caswell, who lives in his district, persuaded him
to his destruction.

THOMAS,
of Wanshara, a Granger, was instructed by his
Granger to support Gor. Washburn, and sugged a

of Wanshara, a Granger, was instructed by his Grange to support Gov. Washburn, and signed a written pledge that he would support Gov. Washburn, which pledge I have seen; yet Congressman Kimball came here, saw Thomas, and went home saying he had "fixed" him, and the rusult shows that he had.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY OF DODGE result shows that he had.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY OF DODGE

sent here, by accident, three Republicans.

Prominent citizens of that county have been

assure me that they were publicly pledged against Carpenter, and that they could not otherwise have been elected; yet they were all captured.

Thus it will be seen that sixteen members, who were under the most solemn pledges to their constituents not to support Carpenter, have failed to keep their pledges. What, then, is the duty of those Republicans of the Legislature who have shown an unwillingness to be seld out in this manner? My own opinion is that they will

NOT CONSENT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, and that nine-tenths of the Republican party in the State will thank God that we have some members in the Legislature who stand true to their constituents, and cannot be seduced from their duty by the blandishments of power and

position.

The Legislature will assemble on Tuesday, and, at moon of that day, a vote will be taken in each House. Then we shall see who stand by the people, and who do not. I think Mr. Cartage will be defeated.

A. B.

MINNESOTA. BANNEY PUBLICA PARENTS OF BRIDERY,
Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Paut., Minn., Jan. 25.—Since the arrival
here of the Rochester Post, a Republican paper
of Olmstead County, repeating the statement
that Representative Deall, of that county, withdrew from the Republican legislative caucus because of improper proposals made by Senator Rameey personally to Representative Gaskill, of

the same county, there is considerable talk among Davis Republicans and Democrats about demanding an investigation, to include with this Sepatorial campaign the second election of Ram-sey six years ago. The Posts story runs that Gaskill, a young man, being for Davis, was much imwortuned to vote for Ramsey. Friday morning, Jan. 15, between the first and second Republican caucus, he was persuaded to call on Ramsey. The mutual friend retiring, Ramsey and Gackill were left alone. Ramsey, suggesting that they were alone and novody need know what passed between them, not even their what passed between them, but even their wives, then proceeded to tell Gaskill in plain words he wanted his vote in caucus and was prepared to give whatever he should ask for it. In substance, this was repeated no less than three times. Ramsey meisting on Gaskill stating what he wanted for his vote, and assuring him he always remembered his friends. In consequence of this proposition, Claskill concluded he would not under any circumstances, consent to Ramsey's election, and did not attend the second caucus. His colleague, Desil, being informed of the proposition, stated to the Friday-night causus that he heard of improper means taken by Ramsey to secure the nomination, and declined to take part to proceedings which would result in his nomination, and on a vote being ordered resired from the caucus. Representative Petta, of Hennepin County, who gave as one reason for withdrawing from the support of Ramsey, Luraday isst, the story of attempted brilery of Representative Ingerson by Maj. Dike, is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The importance of his move is detracted from by the belief that he has been opposed to the election of Ramsey all along. The proposal to include of this proposition, Gashill concluded he would

nelude RAMMEY'S LAST ELECTION refers to the story of \$3,000 being disbursed in cash, by B.B. King, to secure the non-institution, which sam was raised by subscription among Ramsev's friends. Two persons are named who will produce checks contributed, and give evidence of their funderstanding of the purposes for which that sum was raised. It refers also to the fact of two or three members elected to the fact of two or three members elected to the fact of two or three members elected. in 1869 to oppose Ramsey receiving in 1870-'i

some of the most profitable Federal offices an bis gift.
Gaskill's story alone excites much surprise.
Even among those who voted for Ranssey in caucus and convection this session are some who have no faith in the persons silled with and uphave co faith in the persons silled with and up-held by him, but there was general confidence in his personal honesty. His worst enemies have said to more than that he was too shap to be trapped in any exposure of rascalities of his ring. Gaskill's stary, if sustained, will result in the withdrawni of all supporters of Ramsey whose political fortunes are not involved with his, and may result in an earlier solution of the Sensional copilers than is now expected, though senatorial problem than is now expected, though both Dognelly and Davis, expecting to gain from Ramsey's fall, should, as they probably will, endeavor to hold fast their respective followings. The Democratic leaders say they will not move for an investigation, but will wait for the Republicant to starting. cans to start it. [To the Associated Press,1

St. PAUL, Minus. Jan. 25.—The Senatorial contest is giving rise to considerable bad blood. On Sunday evening, the Hon. J. W. Blake, Republican Senator from Redwood County, and the Hon. E. St. Julien Cox. Democratic Senator from Nicollet, were taking a glass of beer in a saloon, when they were approached by a professional bruiser known as by a professional braiser known as "Red-Handed Mire," who raid something to Blake about being a supporter of Ramsey, and slapped him (Blake) in the face. The latter not resenting the insult, Cox edged up to the bully, and by a strong blow sent the ruffian to grass, and at a considerable distance. Cox was the recent caudidate for Congress from the Second District, and was defeated by Stratt. It is not known who "Red-Handed Mike" was braising for, whether for Donneily or Davis. ing for, whether for Donnelly or Davis.

IN THE MORNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—This morning usual quiet prevailed about the hotels, where there was no end to excited discussion over the natorial election Saturday night. The Sunday alm seemed to presage a great event,—the final election of a Senator. But a very divided inerest was manifes ed, nevertheless. THE CROWD. The House was filled to overflowing, the crowd

ontside the doors striving in vain to elbow their way into the lobby and galleries, where the people appeared as one solid mass, nervous, rest-less, and manifesting unspeakable anxiety. Just before the hour of convention the House before the hour or convention the House of Representatives took a recess. A general buzz of animated discussion ensued. Badinage concerning the respective aspirants was carried on to an unlimited extent. Speaker Paine flung himself nervously into the chair, clutched the gavel, energetically rapped the marble slab before him, and called out loudly for the House to come. These courses the state of the content come to order. Then quiet reigned. The ap-pearance of the Sepate created a general stir among the expectant audience, for it was sup-posed that a decisive conflict was near at hand. Before proceeding with balloting, Speaker Paine urged upon those present the necessity of preserving order. During the voting he declared that the convention should be treated with the courtesy and decorum justly its due, and announced that, if the convention were not treated with proper respect, he would remove it to some locality where it would be properly treated. After this propurcismento the assem-blage settled down into comparative quiet.

The calling of the roll was signalized by every man in the house snatching a card from his pocket. Hundreds of psucils were immediately brought into requisition.

Mosely said that for forty-one ballote he had

been steadily casting his vote for Ewing, but was now bound submissively to the will of the peo-ple, and would vote for Johnson. This elicited uproarious applause in the galleries. Judge J. L. Sneed, a member of the Supreme Court, was nominated as an clive-branch, but did not take.

The fiftieth ballot stood: Bate, 47; Johnson The fiftieth ballot stood: Bate, 47; Johnson, 42; Ewing, 7; 50 requisite for a choice. On the fifty-first ballot, March, Banks, and Bateman brought down the house by changing over to Johnson. The vote stood: Bate, 47; Johnson, 44. Applanes for Johnson followed. The fifty-second ballot was taken: Johnson, 44; Bate, 47; Ewing, 7. Ewing held the balance of power, but none of his friends would yield up their votes for either of the power, but none of his friends would yield up their votes for either of the closely-contesting candidates. At the fifty-third ballot Johnson scored 45 and Bate 46. Johnson's increased vote brought a wild outburst of appliance from the galleries. The fifty-fourth ballot reduced Johnson to 44; Bate had 46, and Ewing 8. Two motions that the Convention should rise created a regular hubbub, but were voted down by a decided majority.

The Clerk had proceeded with the call of the roll for the fifty-fifth ballot, and several members had responded when Representative March withdrew Bate's name amidst purcarious appliance. Speaker Bond immediately renominated Brown, which was followed by prolonged

WARRANTED ACTION OF THE PRE Speaker Pame rapped upon the table, thre down his gavel, apparently in disgnat, grable his loose bits of apparel, walked out of the stand leaving two-thirds of the members on their feel and told the Senate to follow him to its chamber that

and rold the Senate to rollow min to the senate to rollow me to the cry, and indescribable tumult raged. The members of the House, who had remained standing looked the picture of astonishment, and exhibited marked disapproval of the action of the Speaker. The galleries hiesed, grouned, and whistied. Then came tramendous cheering for Johnson, which was taken up in the corridors, simpet shaking the House to its solid foundation, and re-echoing all over the city.

was taken up in the corridors, almost shaking the House to its solid foundation, and re-schoing all over the city.

There was nought but the cry of "Johnson!" There was nought but the cry of "Johnson!" The arbitrary scilon of the Speaker is strongly condemned, both by members of the Legislature and ditizens, as unwarrated and unprecedented. Paine is a strong Brown man, and is diametrically opposed to Johnson. Johnson would undenbiedly have been elected that ballot. Everybody is engaged to night in discussion of the tumnituous proceedings. Big money is freely bet on Johnson against the field. His friends claim 48 votes, with 11 doubtful. Should all the members be present, 51 votes would be required for a choice.

LAIR.

It is stated Brown was nominated before the withdrawal of Bate. The latter's friends, seeing that Brown meant to slaughter him, withdiew him. A bitter feeling is exhibited by the Bate men to-night on the subject. A cancus primarily against Johnson was held to-night. After organization, it was found that only twenty-five were present, and that anything done would prove abortive. The Johnson men held a caucus, and counted 47 for Johnson and 39 for Brown, with 13 doubtful on the first ballot to-morrow.

Johnson told me, unreservedly, he would have

morrow.

Johnson told me, unreservedly, he would have

Johnson told me, unreservedly, he would have been elected to-day on the next ballot but for the arbitrary, high-handed conduct of Faice in declaring the convention adjourned. Johnson men are indignant and outspoken. I am told one of Johnson's friends approached Speaker Paice this evening and told him he had acted the fool, and that Paine acknowledged that he had made a mis-

ANDY TO CET IT.

It is understood to-night that Johnson will be elected on the first bailot to-morrow. East Tennessee Johnson men have promised Bate the East. Tennessee your two years hence. It is noderstood that a sufficient number of Bate men will support Johnson to insure his election.

FLORIDA. A LIVELY OPENING.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 25 .- The Senate me day, but there was no quorum. The present sentees. While in pursuit of this duty he was fired upon by Senator Parlin, who, however, slieges that he was first fired on by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

A resolution offered calling on the military to aid in bringing absentees to the bar of the House was voted down.

WEST VIRGINIA

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.
CINCINNATI. Jon. 25.—The Commercial's Charleston, West Virginia, special says the Democratcaucus adjourned to-night after several nsuccessful attempts to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate. The fourteenth and last ballot was as follows: J. N. Canden, 18. Walker, 21; Price. 9; Brandon, 18 Caperton, 3; Scattering 2. The Legislature will ballot formally to morrow, and, in the event of no choice, the caucus will meet again Tuesday night.

NEW JERSEY.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—George M. Robeson. ecretary of the Navy, was nominated by the Republicans in joint cancus to-night for United

REGULAR BUSINESS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25.—The first bill passed this session went through the Senate this morning. The most noteworthy thing about it is that it was not a political nor a local measure, and didn't make an appropriation. It was a practical, business-like bill to reduce the cost of settlement of estates by enabling the County Court in proceedings to sell real estate of a decedent for debt; to set off both dower and homestead, instead of leaving the latter to be assigned, as heretofore, by separate proceedings.

Smith, of Lawrence, to-day introduced a bill to repeal the act permitting parties accused to testify in their own behalf in criminal cases. The bill will provoke considerable discussion as to whether it should be assumed that the tempta-tion to commit perjury in one's own behalf in a criminal prosecution is so great that, whenever a man is indicted, the law should close his lips, though it may happen that he alone is able to explain criminating circumstances which, unexplained, would send him to the Pepitentiary.

GAS.

Kehoe's bill authorizing the Common Council to contract for and fix the price of gas not to exceed \$3 per thousand cubic feet, and to regulate the quality thereof, was reported back from the Committee on Municipalities, with recommenda-tion that it be passed. The same Committee reported recommending the passage of Kehoe's bill for the relief of disabled firemen. Both have

been published in THE TRIBUNE. Archer's bill, providing the manner of proposing amendments to the Constitution, was then taken up section by section. After some discussion, the section was amended so as to provide for the publication of proposed amend-ments in one paper at Springfield, and in every other paper in the State which will publish them at such economical rates as may be prescribed by the Governor and Secretary of State, for three months prior to the election at which the same shall be submitted. The other provisions of the bill were that, at the election for members of the Legislature next succeeding the adoption by the General Assembly of amendments, the same shall be submitted to the voters of the State, at the election. Vetes for the voters of the State, at the election. Vetes for the amendments shall be by ballot written or printed "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution," and all other ballots shall be counted as against the amendment proposed. Returns of the vote on the amendment shall be made to the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, and Attorney-General, who, within twenty days after the election, shall canvass the same and declar the result. If the amendment be carried by a majority of the votes cast at such election, they shall declare it adopted, and the Governor shall issue a proclamation appouncing the adoption.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for the peuding bill for pensions to soldiers of 1812.

SOURCE.

Cullom's Banking bill, introduced to-day, re-

Cullom's Backing bill, introduced to-day, requires all banks, trust companies, savings banks, and backing associations organized under the laws of the State to make a quarterly report, under eath of the President Vice-President, or Cashier, to the Auditor of State, showing the amount of loans on real estate, all other loans, overdrafts, United States bonds, State and other bonds on hand, mortgages payable to the bank, amount due from banks and bankers, each and other assets, itemized; also, of liabilities, item by item, in like manner. The reports shall also show the amount of capital stock paid up, number of accounts, amount of deposis, etc. Bogue's bill, providing for the abolition of the State Board of Equalization, and transfer of its duties to the Governor. Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, was introduced to-day.

THE FULLMAN CAR CONCERN.

The first thing about which information was asked in the House this morning was whether the Pullman Falace Car Company is a corporation, or whether it is not, and under what law it operates. A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to find out and report to the House

was offered by Merritt. The resolution was

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

receipts for these were calculated.

Cranger, of McHerry, who shall hold his office for these was under township in each of the resolution authorizing the Penitentiary Committee to investigate matters connected with that institution generally, and to send for persons and papers.

Insane asylums.

Another resolution was introduced instructing the Trustees of the Insane Asylums to report receipts for pay patients, and on what basis the charges for these were calculated.

Commissions as or monward.

Granger, of McHenry, introduced a bill providing that in towns under township organization there shall be elected "at the annual town meeting in each year, as heretofore, one Commissioner of Highways," who shall hold his office for three years. An emergency clause is added in which the reason for immediate passage of the bill is that "no law now exists for the election of Commissioners of Highways.

Hagler, of Christan, introduced a bill to repeal the act providing for the election of Commissioners of Highways. And now the question is which of these law-makers knew what he was doing when he fetched in his bill.

O'THE NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced by King, of McDonongh,

doing when he fetched in his bill.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced by King, of McDonough, for the transfer of all criminal cases pending in the County Courts to the Circuit Courts.

Cullom introduced a bill authorizing the corporate authorities of any city, town, or village, to appropriate any moneys raised by taxation for specific purposes to other purposes.

Coudon, of Cook. introduced a bill to provide for the early ment of the militia and for the organization and squipment of the National Guard government of the millia and for the or-ganization and equipment of the National Guard of the State. The bill is modeled after that un-der which the New York National Guard is or-ganized, and contains substantially the same provisions.

The Insurance bill offered by Stassen provides that the insurance companions of the container.

The Insurance till offered by Stassen provides that fire insurance companies shall be Lade upon all policies for the full amount of the risk written in the poley; and that all risks taken shall stach to, and become a part of, the property insured, so that, on sale or transfer thereof, the insurance company shall become liable thereon to the purchaser or transferre without assignment of the policy, provided the company may declare the policy forfeited unless written three days after demand by them the policy he pot assign. after demand by them the policy be not assigned. The bill also provides that in case of total loss no deductions from the amount of the risk written shall be made for account of over-valua-

written shall be made for account of over-vaination.

THE STATE-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Commission, appeared before the three-tigating Committee this evening and submitted a detailed statement of the operations of the Board, showing the extenditures estimates, etc. In response to the special inquiries directed to be made by the resolution under which the Committee was appointed, he stated:

First—That the unexpended appropriation on hand at the expiration of the last fiscal year—Nov. 30, 1873—was \$52,205.Cl every dollar of which remained in the State Freasury at that date, and since, except \$28,801.68 drawn on vouchers issued for December work.

Second—That no sum or sums had been drawn from the Treasury in advance of payment to the

Second—That no sum or sums had been drawn from the Treasury in advance of payment to the contractors, nor had any advances been made to

contractors, nor had any advances been made to contractors, nor had any advances been made to contractors.

Third—That, as to the cost of the so-far-finishing the building that it could be occupied by the General Assembly and State officers, the estimates of the architect for completing the several portions of the work were submitted, leaving the Committee to report upon what might be left to be done after occupancy of the building. These were as follows: Fidshing main story, \$120,000; tinishing House and Senate \$120,000; tinishing House and Senate \$120,000; Committee, \$10,000 dome. \$25,000; emained; of building, \$195,000; total, \$500,000. Fourth—That, as to the comparative cost of the work, as done, and at fair market rates, the Commissioner stated that it had been done much below the proposals made when the work was open to competition for free-stone for the foundation. Sanger & Steel's bid was \$1.25; per cubic foot; the Penitentiary furnished it at \$5 cents; for foundation stone, J. J. & W. H. Mitchell's bid was \$1.25; the Penitentiary furnished it at \$1.02. As to the 30 per cent estimate for watch backets beautical bedoes the force of the force of the backets beautical bedoes and per cent estimate for watch below the backets beautical bedoes the content of the Commission of of Matchell's bid was \$1,26; the Penitentiary furnished it at \$1.02. As to the 30 per cent estimate for waste, bauling, loading, and profit, the Commissioner stated that the estimate was 30 per cent on the cost of cutting. A tabulated statement of the cost of public buildings in the various large cities submitted. ment of the cost of public buildings in the various large cities, submitted by the architect, shows that the new State-House has been the cheapest structure of the sort put up in the last ten years. Architect programs modified his statement of the sort put up in the last ten years. Architect programs modified his statement on the assumption that the stone should not be taken from the Joliet quarries. Freestone would have been better. Had they been at liberty to use that, he thought the work could have been done by contract for from \$100,000 to \$150,000 less. Commissioner Beveridge also stated that the estimates of Baur, Carter & Deakman, obtained in pursuance of law, and approved by the Legislative Committee, were complained of at the time by the then Pententiary Commissioners, as too low, and had been pronounced low by a prominent contractor. Commissioner Beveridge also directed attention to the terms of the

been pronounced low by a prominent contractor.

Commissioner Beveridge also directed attention to the terms of the State-House act, which required the stone and labor to be obtained from the Pententiary.

THE INDEPENDENT CAPOUS, after a stormy four-hours' session to-night, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, There appears to be a determined conspiracy upon the part of nepublican politicians to desiroy the confidence of the people in the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and WHEREAS, They are using for that purpose the unfounded charges that the Speaker is arbitrary and unjust in his rulings, thereby see king to destroy public confidence in the Opposition organization of the House; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the Independent members of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, that we have perfect confidence in the honesty, impartuality, and fairness of the Speaker in all his rulings, and that we bledge him an armest and united support in the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That we brand's unfounded the sensation-

extract and united support in the ducharge of his duty.

Resolved. That we brand's unfounded the sensational reports that have gone forth from this city as to his arbitrary action on a recent occasion in the House of Representatives.

Among the subjects discussed was the Louisiana question, but the caucus was unable to agree, and nothing definite was accomplished. The SHERIFFS ALARMED.

It is reported to unight that Frank Agnew's presence here is not to look out for his bailiffs, but to satisfate a movement to cut down by act of the Legislature the rates of board for prisoners in County Jails. It is reported also that Sheriffs of other counties will be here to help him and themselves, should it become necessary.

WISCONSIN.

SHORT SESSION OF ONE HOUSE.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—The Senate had short session this morning. A resolution was presented inquiring as to the necessity of legis-lation to compel railroad companies to make close connections at the principal crossings in ing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the pending bill for a double-track freight railroad from the Missouri River to the seatoard; and a bill appropriating \$1,000 to Sheboygan County for charitable purposes.

UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—In the Sens to-day bills were introduced fixing the rate of passenger-fare on railroads at 3 cents per mile; passenger-fare on railroads at 3 cents per mile; to repeal the present law fixing the rate of interest, and giving cities the right to levy a special school tax. In the House-bills were passed to repeal Secs. 272 and 273 of the General Assessment law. Resolutions were passed against adjourning on Friday until Monday, and also declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the law allowing a tax to be paid in two installments should be repealed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Steamships Algeria, Snevia, and State of Nevada, from New York, have ar-

rived out.

New York, Jan. 25.—Arrived: Steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool. Set Him Back, Going home a few evenings since, a resident of Cass street heard the voice of

boy in a stable, and looking through a broken window he saw a lad about 10 years old broken window he saw a lad about 10 years old reading from a book to a group composed of half-a-dozen boys of about the same age.

"Now, isn't this nice!" chickled the gentleman to himseif: "these boys, crowded out of school, are still determined to secure an education!"

He took another look through the window, and then placed his ear to the broken pane and heard the boy read:

"If the person who deals makes a misdeal, the cards may fice on the table only by the consent of all—"Grashus!" exclaimed the citizen, as he sprang away from the window, "that boy's reading from Hoyle!"

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

For Whose Correction Society Keens Courts and Prisons.

Athwart the Law.

Some of Those Who Have Lately Come

CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 25.—At at early hour this Explanation of the Du

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 25.—At at early hour this morning Frank McSorly died euddenly at his residence, No. 2492 Bodine street, a dispatch to which effect was telegraphed to the Central Station, notifying the Coroner to hold an inquest. A short time after death a friend of deceased went to the Eighteeuth District Station-Hunts and informed Lieut. Branford that McSorly, before he died, had made a statement that vesterday afternoon he had a fight with one Joel Helbrook, residing at No. 213 East Danphin street, where he received injuries which he believed would result in death. The Lieutenant at once ordered his men to investigate the matter and secure Holbrook, if he could be found. Officer Quick, of the Eighteenth District, took charge of the case, and learned that the deceased had a tustle with Holbrook during which McSorly fell. The officer took Holbrook into custedy, and he will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will determine whether or not the case is one of homicide.

Yesterday morning, before davlight, Lawresco Ernig and some friends were waking quietly up Thirteenth street, and when they were above Spring Garden street two men who were acong in an opposite direction insulted them. Ernig turned to the strangers and asked them to explain, but upon the instant one of the twain pulled out a knife and cut him in turned to the istancers and asked them to explain, but upon the instant one of the twain pulled out a knife and cut him in title left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The noise caused by the disturbance drew Officer Gitson, of the Eighth District, to the place, and be chased the man who inflicted the wound to Thirteenth and Hamilton streets, where his progress was impeded by Special Officer Zellner. The assailant was then arrested and taken to the station-house, where he give the place, and before Ald, Masse, who held him to avait the result of his victim's in juries. Ernig was conveved by friends to his home, No. 1217 Stile street, where he now its in a critical condition. morning Frank McSorly died suddenly at his esidence, No. 2402 Bodine street, a dispatch to

Dr. Ricarde, of Passalo, recently mulcted in licary damages for alleged malpractice in dress ing the arm of a little boy, is now on trial for a criminal charge of avanut with intent to kill be cover up the malpractice. It is claimed he gave the lad morphine, and ther said he would die. The child surviver that night, which seemed to greatly surprise the Doctor on his arrival the next morning. The next night the same watcher was called in, and lie was told that the child would certainly de that night, and the morphine powders were ordered to be given again. The Doctor went to an undertaker and tol in im that the child would die that night, and made arrangements with this moderaker for the burial. Ricardo then told the watcher, the undertaker, and the mother of the child, that, if the child died, not to remove the bandages, as it would be dangerous for them to do so. The reason that the child did not die was because the powders were not all given as directed, only a portion of them given the attendant and the mother being alarmed at the excessive size of the dose. Seeing that me child did not die, Mrs. Schaner sent for Dr. Watson, an old family physician, who examined the wounded arm, and found that it had motified, and was partially decaved, the flesh fairly falling off from the bone. The arm was amputated, and was partially decaved, the flesh fairly falling off from the bone. The arm was amputated, and was partially decaved, the flesh fairly falling off from the bone. The arm was amputated, and the unfortunate little boy (now 10 years old) recovered, and was in the dourt-room yestenday. It is alleged that Dr. Ricardo told Dr. Watson, on a sort of professional confidence, that he "had given the child twenty-four grains of morphine,—more than it took to kill Jim Fisk."

These were the facts that the counsel for the State said he proposed to prove. criminal charge of areaust with intent to kill to

COLORADO CRIMINAL ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—During last Nover DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—During last November Elijah Gibbs and Stewart McClish were tried in this city on a change of venue from Lake County, upon the charge of murdering George Harington. The deed was extremely acrocious, the victim's nouse being fired at the dead of night, and he shot while he and his family were emerging. The case was given to the jury, which remained out five days, and the majority of which were in favor of hanging, but, being reduced to one meal a day, they were virtually starved into giving a verdict of not guilty as to both the accused. This morning advices were received here that Gebbs has just assassinated D. C. and Samuel Boone, brothers, is the vicinity where the Harrington murder was perpe-

An Ute Indian who stole a horse and killed its owner, J. P. Marksberry, near Florisant, about a week ago, was brought to this city this evening and locked up in the county jail upon the charge of murier. He was delivered to the United States authorities by Oursey, the head chief, to stand his trial for the murder.

EXTRAORDINARY TEMERITY.

Special Dispatch to the Chicage Tribune.

QUINCY, I'll., Jan. 25.—On Friday last, a man named McFaden made his escape from the House of Correction in this city, and nothing was heard of him till last night, when he rewas heard of him till test night, when he re-turued to his old quarters for the purpose of freeing two of his former companions. Coming back to the institution at a late hour, last night, with an ax, he broke the lock, threw open the gate, cut the hinges from the cell-doors, and called to his friends to follow him. They at once made a break for the opening, and the three men men-tioned succeeded in getting away and have not since been heard of. None of the other immates esse ped, nor did the keeper of the House know of his loss till this morning.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Special Disputch to The Chiraco Tribuse.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 25.—Adam Hopple, an old man from the country, fell in with a party of bummers on a canal-boat last night, and was robbed of over \$100. John Marshall and Charles Piper were arrested and held to ball as the robbers.

MURDER TRIAL AT FORT WAYNE. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 25.—In the trial of David Bounding for the murder of Archibal McDonald, which has been in progress several days, the evidence for the State was conduced to-day, and the examination of witnesses for the defause began. The trial excites general interest. Brunding is a Methodist itinerant presche.

RUFFIANISM AT DUBUQUE
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia.. Jan. 25.—As a party of Germans were unloading lumber from the cars at Farley this afternoon they were attacked by drunken roughs, and beaten and driven from the town. The Germans were brutally handled, and a few are fatally injured. The cause of the disculty is not stated. VICESUTEO, Miss., Jan. 25.—An Italian, named Antonio Vaccio, was found desat in his doorway on Srnday morning, having been murdered for money. The murder is supposed to have been done by negroes, a number of whom were seen his saloon a short time before his death. Deceased is supposed to have had \$3,000 calls person.

OTTAWA CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Pribate.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Circuit Court to gan the criminal docket this morning.

Quiglev, indicted for resisting an officer. was a quitted, and, when the court adjourned the eming, was being tried on an indictment for with intent to indict great bodily injury.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Prison
Lincoln, Itl., Jan. 25.—Two horses len on last Thursday night from Mr. Glich living seven miles from this city. They't taken from the stable with two saddles and dles. They have not been heard from and

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-It is said that the Collector's report on the seizure of \$40.00 v of silk imported as cotton goods involves or customs officers. It is estimated that the recimportation amounts to over \$1,000,000.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE COMMUTA MONTOOMERT, Ais., Jan. 25.—Ton John (colored), who was to be hanged on Friday, bad his sentence commuted to imprison

MISTAKEN IDE

Sergt. O'Condor is Acqu

The Witnesses Must Ha Other Mar

Side Sergez He Must Visit McVicker

Ryan's, and The

He is Reprimanded fo ing His Unif

The trial of Sergt. Michael Armory Police Station, on the appearing habitually out of Thursday evening, toos place is Board of Folice yesterday afterowd witnessed the proceedir city officials being among the missioners Sheridan, Reno, present, the former presiding. The charge of

The charge of

APPRARING OUT OF

was first taken up, and to this
O'Counter pleaded guilty. He v

a statement, which he did, su

uniform, but went without it better look after his men; not believe that there was any thing was customary among I years : Capt. Buckley had tole appear in uniform; other Sei times in the habit of going in when watching their men on In reply to Commissio kley stated that it was geants to go in citizens' cloth the men were doing their dut the rule, that the Sergeants men out in full uniform; he ha nor to appear in uniform a out his men; the charge a O'Connor, he believed for go night with citizens' clothes left the station with a citizen

form to the regulations in re Sergt. O'Connor-I have except what I gave a mom Commissioner Klokke-H

Commissioner Alokke—Hauniform.

Bergt. O'Connor—I have no Commissioner Klokke—Hauniform.

Q.—Have you never had the Tee; it is now considerab uniform overcent; I receives to wear a uniform, but noth full uniform; I admit I was spect.

Klorke, said that he bad O'Connor to wear his uniform cost, which was a dress uniform cost, and the matter was then drop the matter was then drop President Shoridan then rate chance or in the which the prisoner pleade Commissioner Klokke be he was a witness in the car outning of the guilt or sused. He did not desire that in two expecties.

Mr. Stackpole, who appearaid that he had no object Klokke. He wanted to ture way of the trial.

Some deanitory talk follo first sworn.

Some desaitory talk folio first aworn.

Kloker

Thursday evening, Jan, Clark street, between Mac the west side of the street with Mr. Taylor, of The Armstrong, of the Inter-Occatifracted to Serge. O'Connor said; "Look there. Commissof; "Look there. The was not in units would have suspended him distance of about 50 fees south of Monroe street, gouth of the evening when he saw to the couth of Monroe street, when he saw to the couth of Monroe street, when he saw to the couth of Monroe street, when he saw to the other; it was on the lamb head was having deand he staggered from o the other; it was on the Clark street, south of Mo Bergeant as far south, he man bakery; he first no 100 feet zorth approaching ed by the fact that the Serman, and from other cause that he was in the immediamp-post.

Some amusement was or the coursel asking Taylo O'Connor's eyes were "ble yards, not being in the neil yards, not your head dean."

yards, not being in the neithest post.

Mr. Stackpole—Stand up hang your head down. [Of The Sergeant drew hims 3, and made a most indicrohis head, in the required duced great merriment.

Mr. Taylor, continuing he had been first introduce in the hall of the Police thou was given by Mike Ah A question relative to a been previous to seeing C to.

A question relative to been previous to seeing to.

Witness had been drienes; hot ismonades [great langhter]; the left of the parties of the property of the left of the parties of the left of the parties of the left of the

swore that he met the Se of the 21st, about 7:30 of the 21st, about 7:30 of at the time; said "Good he returned the salute corner of Polk street and

oss Who Have Lately Come Athwart the Law.

nime in Philadelphia, Dispatch to The Calcase Tribuna, nia Jan. 25.—At at early bour this nk McSorly died suddenly at his 2402 Bodine street, a dispatch to was tolegraphed to the Contral ving the Coroner to hold an inquest. Eighteenth District Station-House Lieut. Brauford that McSorly, be-Lieut. Brauford that McSorly, be-had made a statement that vester-a he had a fight with one Joel Hol-ing at No. 213 East Damphin re he received injuries which would result in death. The at once ordered his men to in-e matter and secure Holbrook, be found. Officer Quick, of the District took charge of the case

matter and secure Holbrook, be found. Officer Quick, of the District, took charge of the case, that the deceased had a tausle with strug which McSoriy fell. The offinition of the case is the case in the secure of the Coroner's inquest, storming whether or not the case is ende.

The coroner's inquest, the case is endered, whether or not the case is endered, which were above endered whether or not the case is endered, and when they were above en street two men who were coing at direction insulted them. Emig the strangers and asked them but upon the instant one pulled out a knife and cut him in indicting a daugerous wound. The d by the disturbance drew Officer be Eighth District, to the place, and we man who inflicted the wound to and Hamilton streets, where his impeded by Special Officer Zellner, it was then arrested and taken to the work of the control of the contr

A TERRIBLE STORY.

The control of Passais, recently muleted in the second a little boy, is now on trial for a rege of avanti with intent to kill to the malpractice. It is claimed the lad morphine, and ther could die. The child survived which seemed to greatly surprise the service of the part morphine. The is arrival the next morning. The he same watcher was called in, and that the child would certainly die that the child would certainly die that the child would certainly die that the child morphine powders were orgiven again. The Dostor went to an aid told nith that the child would die and made arrangements with this nart the build. Ricardo then told the undertaker, and the mother of the fitse child died, not to remove the sit would be dangerous for them to reason that the child did not die was sit would be dangerous for them to resson that the child did not die was a powders were not all given as dia a portion of them given, the attenuation produced a samed at the except the dose. Seeing that to child Mrs. Schaner sent for Dr. Watson, ally physician, who examined the ris, and found that is had mortified, thaily diseased, the flesh fairly falling is bone. The arm was amoutated.

LORADO CRIMINAL ITEMS.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Col., Jan. 25.—During last Noromber charge of mardering George Harcharge of mardering George Harfhe deed was extremely acrocious,
house being fired at the dead of
the case was given to the jury,
incl out five days, and the majority
the dout five days, and the majority
to in favor of handing, but being rethed out live days, and the majority is in favor of hanging, but, being remeal a day, they were virtually giving a verdict of not guilty as to used. This morning advices were a that Gibbs has just assassinated Samuel Boone, brothers, in the vithe Harrington murder was perpe-

dian who stole a borse and killed its Marksberry, near Florieant, about a as brought to this city this evening to in the county jail upon the charge He was delivered to the United rities by Oursey, the head chief, to at for the murder.

PRAORDINARY TEMERITY.

Disputes to 1 he Cheace Tribune.

L. Jan. 25.—On Friday last, a man aden made his escape from the precision in this city, and nothing of him till last night, when he reof him till last night, when he resold quarters for the purpose of
this former companions. Coming
nstitution at a late hour, last night,
the broke the lock, threw open the
the hinges from the cellcalled to his friends to
They at once made a
opening, and the three men mended in getting away and have not
ard of. None of the other immates
did the keeper of the House know
I this morning.

TELL AMONG THEVES, Distratch to The Chicago Pribune. Ex. Ind., Jan. 25.—Adam Hopple, an the country, feil in with a party of a canal-boat last night, and was at \$100. John Marshall and Charles rested and held to ball as the rob-ER TRIAL AT FORT WAYNE.

NE. Iud., Jan. 25.-In the trial of ige for the murder of Archibald nich has been in progress several dence for the State was concluded as examination of witnesses for the to. The trial excites general inter-te is a Methodist itinerant preacher.

FFIANISM AT DUBUQUE Inspects to The Chicago Tribuna. In., Jan. 25.—An a party of Ger alloading lumber from the cars at afternoon they were attacked by the and beaten and driven from the ermans were brutally haudled, and by unjured. The cause of the different cause of the cars at the ca

LLED FOR HIS MONEY.

Miss., Jau. 25.—An Italian, named to, was found dead in his doorway bring, having been murdered for murder is supposed to have been es, a number of whom were seen a short time before his death. Deposed to have had \$3,000 on his

WA CRIMINAL MATTERS, spatch to The Chicago Pribund.

Jan. 25.—The Circuit Court be inal docket this morning. San ted for resisting an officer, was so then the court adjourned this eventured on an indictment for assault indict great bodily injury.

HORSE-STEALING. ... Jan. 25.—Two horses were sto-hursday night from Mr. Gilchrist, miles from this city. They were e stable with two saddles and bri

FOED REVENUE FRAUDS.
Fau. 25.—It is said that the Deputy
out on the solzure of \$40,000 worth
d as cotton goods involves several
rs. It is estimated that the regular
mounts to over \$1,000,000. EGED REVENUE FRA

RER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED. was to be hanged on Friday, has ce commuted to imprisonment for

seret. O'Connor is Acquitted of Intoxi-

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Witnesses Must Have Seen Some Other Man.

Explanation of the Duties of a South

cation.

Side Sergeant. We Must Visit McVicker's, the Adelphi,

He is Reprimanded for Not Wearing His Uniform.

Ryan's, and The Store.

The trial of Sergt. Michael O'Connor, of the Armory Police Station, on the double charges of spearing habitually out of uniform, and of having been in an intoxicated condition last Thursday evening, toos place in the office of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon. A large crowd witnessed the proceedings, many of the city officials being among the audience. Com-missioners Sheridan, Rono, and Klokke were present, the former presiding.
The charge of

APPEARING OUT OF UNIFORM
was first taken up, and to this accusation Sergt. O'Counce pleaded guilty. He was asked to make a statement, which he did, substantially as for-

He knew that he had been ordered to wear his uniform, but went without it that he might the better look after his men; nevertheless, he did not believe that there was any excuse for it : the thing was customary among Police Sergeants for years; Capt. Buckley had told him repeatedly to appear in uniform ; other Sergeants were sometimes in the habit of going in

when watching their men on duty.
In reply to Commissioner Sheridan, Capt. Backley stated that it was customary for Sergents to go in citizens' clothes, so as to see that the men were doing their duty ; it was, however, the rule, that the Sergeants should take their men out in full uniform; he had told Sergt. O'Connor to appear in uniform whenever he brought out his men; the charge was brought against O'Connor, he believed, for going out that specific night with citizens' clothes on; the Sergeant left the station with a citizen's overcoat over his

uniform.
Commissioner Sheridan—Why do you not conform to the regulations in regard to uniform?
Sergt. O'Connor—I have no excuse to offer, except what I gave a moment ago. I did it for the best interests of the public, and in order that I might all the better see what the men were Commissioner Klokke—Have you got the full

Bergt. O'Connor—I have not the full uniform. Sergt. O'Connor—I have not the full uniform. Commissioner Klokke—How long have you been Sergeaut? A.—About fifteen months.
Q.—Have you never had the full uniform? A.—Ies; it is now considerably worn. I have no uniform overcent; I received verbal instructions to wear a uniform but nothing was said about full uniform; I admit I was wrong in that research.

spect.

Only Buckley, in reply to Commissioner Riokke, said that he had repeatedly ordered O'Connor to wear his uniform; saw the Sergeaft wear a dress uniform coat, yest, panes, and hat; did not think it conducive to good discipline to

war a dress uniform cost, vest, panis, and hat; did not think it conducive to good discipline to fail in enforcing his orders in that respect.

The matter was then dropped.

President Sheildan then read
THE CHARGE OF INTOXICATION,

which the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Commissioner Klokke begged leave to retire, as he was a witness in the case, and had formed as comion of the guilt or innocence of the actual. He did not desire to sit on the Board to not in two capacities.

and that he had no objection whatever to Mr.
Klokke. He wanted to throw no obstacle in the way of the trial.
Some desnitory talk followed, and Klokke was

Thursday evening, Jao, 21, he was on South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, on the west side of the street; he was in company with Mr. Taylor, of Tuz TRIBUNG, and Mr. Armstrong, of the Inter-Occan; his attention was attracted to Sergt. O'Connor by Mr. Taylor, who said: "Look there. Commissioner; there is Sergt. said: "Look there Commissioner; there is Sergt. O'Connor staggering drunk." Witness looked, and saw the Sergeant stagger, with the gait of a drunken man; he did not follow the Sergeant because he was not in uniform; had he been he would have followed him; the Sergeant was resing on the sidewalk when his attention was first called to him; had he been in uniform he would have suspended him; he saw him for the distance of about 50 feet; the Sergeant was south of Monroe street, going towards the station; he was within about 3 feet of the accused when he first saw him; it was about 8 o'clock in the evening when he saw the prisoner first.

MR. WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

the evening when he saw the prisoner first.

MR. WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

of THE TRIBUNE, was next sworn; was in company with Mesna. Klokke and Armstrong on South Clark street on the evening in question; taw Sergt. O'Connor: he appeared to be drunk; his head was hanging down, his eyes bleared, and he siggered from one side of the walk to the other; it was on the west side of South Clark street, south of Monroe; he watched the Sergeant has far south, he thought, as Woodman's bakery; he first noticed O'Connor about 100 feet meth approaching him; he was attracted by the fact that the Sergeant was a tall, stout min, and from other causes; did not refinement that he was in the immediate neighborhood of a lamp-post.

lamp-post.

Some amusement was created at this point by
the counsel asking Taylor how he could tell
O'Connor's eyes were "bleared" at a distance of 3
yards, not being in the neighborhood of a lampnost.

yards, not being in the neighborhood of a lamppost.

Mr. Stackpole—Stand up, Sergt. O'Connor, and
hang your head down. [Great laughter.]

The Sergeant drew himself up to his full 6 feet
and made a most indicrous attempt to stoop
his head, in the required manner, which produced great merriment.

Mr. Taylor, communing his evidence, said that
he had been first introduced to Sergt. O'Connor
in the hall of the Police Board; the introduchoe was given by Mike Aheru.

A question relative to where Mr. Taylor had
hean previous to seeing O'Connor was objected
to.

Witness had been gripking "sharry wine"

Witness had been drinking "sherry-wine" once; hot lemonades twice; water once [great laughter]; the lemonades were perfectly straight; no "stick" in them; positively drank no more than the one giass of sherry-that is, anything like liquor—that evening; crack it in the par-room of the Grand Pacific Hotal.

Commissioner Sheridan recalled the witness to ask him why he specially observed Sergt.

O'Connor's movements that night.

Witness—Because it was the first time I had seen him since I had written up some articles in which his name prominently appeared.

In reply to Mr. Stackpole, witness stated that he had written several articles in reference to Sergt. O'Connor; some articles he had written were rather favorable to the Sergeant; he did not remember that he had written anything specifically against him.

MR. ARMSTRONG

The series of the series of James? A.—No. [Laughter.]

Witness was with Messra. Klocke and Taylor in

Q.—Any relative of James? A.—No. [Laughter.]
Witness was with Messrs. Kloske and Taylor in the evening, and at the point already mentioned; observed Sergt. O'Connor, as he thought, walking in rather an uncertain manner; did not observe the whites of his eyes [laughter]; he walked nather unsteadily—that was, he staggered; did not know whether the si ppery state of the sidewalks had any effect upon his gait; saw only O'Connor's profile.

Mr. Jamieson—Now you are going into the mession of defective sidewalks. [Laughter.] that is our case.

A crowd of witnesses for the defense was next salled.

SAM WOLF

SWOTE that he met the Sergeant on the evening of the 21st, about 7:30 o'clock. He was sober at the time; said "Good evening" to him, and he returned the sainte. That was on the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue.

JEREMIAN SHEAMAN

Thursday evening. It was a little after 8 o'clock.

Perhaps half-past 8 o'clock; thought the Sergeant at the Adelphi Theatre has a little after 8 o'clock.

of them were around; he was perfectly soher at the time; could not tell how soon after the curtain was raised he saw the Sergeant; he bade him good evening; never saw him at the Adelphi before and never since.

CAPT. WILL LAW BUCKLEY.

of the South Division, was next sworn: Saw Sergt.
O'Connor a: 7 o'clock Thursday evening; saw him at twenty minutes to So'clock; saw him at 10 o'clock also: he was not intoxicated either time; saw him at 7 o'clock in the station; was wa hing to a lecture with Commissioner Sheridan, and Sergt. O'Connor went with them part of the way; at twenty minutes to So'clock posted O'Connor corper of State and Jackson streets; the Commissioner wanted to have something to eat; O'Connor started to look after the men, he said, and they went to the lecture; saw Sergt. O'Connor again at 10 o'clock; he was sober then; he was sober each time he saw him.

10 o'clock; he was sober then; he was sober each time he saw him.

OFFICER REONTON

saw the Sergeant at 8:15 o'clock corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets; he was sober at the time; saw him walk; he did not stagger; knew it was quarter-part 8 o'clock, because the boxofice of the Adelphi was not yet closed; he thought the office usually closed about that time.

JAMES APPLETON was next sworn: Saw the Sergeant twice that evening—first at about 8 o'clock, and next about half-past 9 o'clock; the last time is came in to ask if he was drung when witness saw him the first time; O'Couner was sober on both occa-JOSEPH HOLDEMERS

was noxt examined. Saw Sergt. O'Connor at the Adelphi Thursday night, but did not speak to him; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock; the Sergeant was sober; he did not stagger.

to him; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock; the Sergeant was sober; he did not stagger.

remembered having seen Sergt. O'Connor in "The Store" between 9 and 10 o'clock; he was then sober; he would have noticed the Sergeant if he had been intoxicated; asked the Sergeant if he had been intoxicated; asked the Sergeant to take a drink, which he refused to do.

serior. O'CONNOR

sworn: Did not drink any liquor of any description last Thursday night; he took out the platoou at 7 o'clock, and then returned to the station, where he met Capt. Buckley and Commissioner Sheridan; they were going to a lecture, and he walked with them as far as the corner of State and Jackson streets; Capt. Buckley and Sheridan atopped at a restaurant to have something to eat, as the Commissioner said that he felt somewhat hungry; they invited witness to go in also, but he declined, and went on his rounds; he visited McVicker's Theatre and the Adelphi; he also stopped at "The Store," and saw Harry Lawrence there; next be visited "Jim" Appleton's; Lawrence asked him to have a drink, which he refused; Appleton wanted him to take a cigar, which he also declined; ha then visited Byan's Variolies, as be considered it a part of his duty to visit all such places to see that all was quiet; after visiting Appleton's he continued on his rounds, and returned to the Stailou at 10 o'clock; there he first learned that he had been accused of drunk-enness.

On cross-examination, the Sergeant stated and the walked with the ware going to a locture, and the walked with the county of State and Jackson streets; Capit. Buckley of State and Jackson streets; C

of appearing out of uniform, and said that he should attend to the matter forthwith. Unless superior officers obeyed the rules of the sarvice they could not expect the men to be reprimand-ed. On that charge he was declared guilty, and

estimate of the services of Sepastian Cabot was received as authentic history. So late as 1869, Mr. J. F. Nichells, of London, published a life of Sebastian Cabot, written in a similar strain of eulogy. To-day this theory must be regarded as aportyphal. The publication in 1864 of the Venetian State papers, under the authority of the Master of Rolls in England. and later historical investigation, have exploded this plea-aut illusion. Sebastian Cabot has been stripped of his barrowed plamage, and the pre-tense that he explored the North Atlantic coast

THE LAW RECORD.

Salkey and Gerson Get Out of Jail Temporarily. .

A Silly Client and a Shrewd Lawyer.

Business in the Bankruptcy Line.

The Judgments and the New Suits.

> The Supreme Court. CHICAGO COURTS.

THE SALKET & OFFISON CASE. Court by the bankrupt firm of Salkey & Gerson. It will be remembered that about two weeks ago Judge Blodgett committed these bankrupts to jail for refusing to give in a satisfactory manner an account of about \$20,000 of their property which it appeared had disappeared from their store between January and October, 1873, and

immediately preceding their bankrupicy.

The petition sets out at length the proceedings in bankrupicy against them, the orders for their examination and committal, and a portion of their testimony taken before Register Hib-bard. It appears that Gerson was asked to give a full account of his property, and the disposi-tion he had made of it, and replied that he could not farther than he had done. Salkey, in reply

February, when the argument of the case will be had.

THE TRADERS' INSURANCE CONFARY.

Judge Biodgett decided vesterday the question of the cax on the personal property and capital stock of the Traders' Insurance Company. He granted a temporary injunction sgainst the collection of the tax on the capital stock and that on the Lersonal property could and thould be apportioned in proportion to the respective amounts, and that the Collector should return the chairs shen the tax on the personal property was said. The decision on the capital stock and will depend on the decision of a case now under consideration by Judges Drummond and Blodwett.

A CONFIDING CLIENT AND CRAFTY ATTORNEY.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by John F. Coffman against George Socville, J. R. Beckerdike, J. M. Scoville, and Michael Traver, in which complainant shows his own credulity and counding nature in a very marked manner, as well as the craftiness of his attorney, George Scoville. According to Coffman story George Scoville. According to Coffman story George Scoville. In December, 1872, sold to Biokerdike, however, did not want to take the title in his own name, and, aided by Scoville, who was at the time attorney for both parties, persuaded complainant to take the land merely as trustee, make part of the payment cash, and give his notes for the remainder. Coffman did so, Bickerdike making part of the cash payment, and both by the parties then giving notes for the talands. Coffman subsequently ascertained, before the whole transaction was finished, that there was a

in y could not expect the men to be reprimended. On that charge he was declared guilty, and the charge of countries.

In the country of the source of the source of the source of the country of the country. It was true that there was the parties then giving notes for the transaction was finished, that there was a farmed the charge of interval to the country of the

received \$7,697 for the land, in cash, has notes for \$16,000 more; and still has the title to the property. Complainant "well hoped that said Scoville would have been satisfied with obtaining sain sum of \$7,697 and his last back, but now as he not estimied with it he has brought suit for the blance due" on one of the notes, and is proceeding to collect it. Its also orroposes to make the remaining \$16,000 out of complainant; and yet he has not paid or released the incumbrance of \$9,000.

A pretty well-defined doubt has crossed the mind of Mr. Coffmann how affairs can be in their present condition and yet be right, and he is in serious doubt as to the advisability of acting as friend or trustee again at his attorneys request. Coffman charges, in conclusion, that George

stripped of sits birra-and plamage, and the pretense tint he explored the North Atlantic coast
of America from Labrador to Florida, and made
a map of the same in 1494, has ratished intothin air. The voyage of discovery was not made
till the summer of 1497, and was under the command of John Cabot, his coa, Sebastian accompaoying him in some abordinate capacity. The
voyagers founded at Cape Breton, saw Nevfoundiand, and time being precious at they were
abort of provisions, they hastened base; to
England, having speatroully three months out the
voyage. John Cabot had no conception that he
discovered some new sisinds, and lad reached
the land of the "Grand Chain," or yoth e seaters
could of Asia, which was the objective points
sought by all the salf, analysis or
the property of the voyage and its results. He then
says:

The Eng [Henry VII.] has promised that in the
spring our countrymus studi have sen ships armselve
this most of the voyage and its results. He then
says:

The Eng [Henry VII.] has promised that in the
spring our countrymus studi have sen ships armselve
the man and the sen ships armselve
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to appear written by M. Houry Stevens, of London,
author of "Hiriorical Nagests, or later Booke
and political that ships armselve
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Major to compel a specific performance. Andrews says that, before the fire, he and Major built together on LaSalle street, near Madison, a kind of partnership building, giving each other certain recuprocal easen atte, and also agreeing to keep an area in the rear of their respective buildings. After the fire the same agreement was kept in force, so far as regarded the area, but Major it is charged has built an extension on his part of the area covering four-fifths of the entire space, and blocking it up to complainant's serious damage. Andrews, therefore, ask that Major may be compelled to tear down the part emproaching on the alley, and be forever enjoined from rebuilding it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

ed from rebuilding it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The First National Bank of Kansas City filed a bill against D. C. Hough, J. D. Reeves and wife, the Unioe Stock-Yards National Bank, W. F. Tucker, J. G. McBean, E. B. Remick, L. C. Thompson, C. Reeves, J. Start, George Hitherington, J. J. Noble, and — Mailory to fore-close a trust-deed for \$6,595.82 on Lots 1 and 2, Block 6. in John Wentworth's Subdivision of the south 60 acres of the W. M. of the N. W. M. of San 84, 20, 14.

close a trust-deed for \$6,595.32 on Lots 1 and 2. Block 6. in John Wentworth's Subdivision of the south 60 acres of the W. 3/ of the N. W. 3/ of Sco. 34. 39. 14.

Steethemer, Sone & Co. sued W. R. Fourville, J. D. Pugh, and William Durham for \$1,000.

BANKETPTCT TRMS.

Simon Perkins, Pa lin & Orendorff, Esler & Ropieques, Briggs & Brother, Semule, Brigge & Co., the Joliet Manufacturing Company, and this Union Manufacturing Company, filed a petition against James Coffey, Joseph A. Lindsay, and Fleding Hart, partners at Peoria under the name of Coffey, Hart & Co. Their combined claims amount to \$6,757.22, and the charge is that the debtors made a frauduleut and preservation lone, of their stock of agricultural implements, and of a large number of promissory notes; also that they made another preferential assignment to B. D. Buford & Co.; and, lastly, that they have suspended payment of their commercial paper. Coffee, Hart & Co. filed a confession, but no adjudication has yet been had. Charles O. Ten Brocke, one of the members of the corporation of the Coan & Ten Brocke Carriage Manufacturing Company, filed a voluntary position to be adjudicated bankrupt. His labilities, \$215 000 of which are for indorsements for other parties, amount to \$265, 350, and his assets are absolutely mothing, except what are exempt.

Compton & Dex'er, Reed & Farnham, J. W. Reese, The First National Bank of Eau Claire, Hradford Hancock, and W. J. Culver, administrator, filed a petition against J. Alder Ellis, a banker in this city, and formerly President of the Second National Bank. Their combined claims amount to \$55, 675.85, and they state that Ellis' whole unsecured indebtedness amounts to about \$150.00. Suspension of payment of commercial paper is the only act of bankruptey charged. A rule to show cause.

The motion of Wetherell to have the fees of T. C. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumberinan's Insurance Company, reduced, together with Hoag's answer, were referred to Henry W. Bishop for examination.

All proceedings in the case, of the Per

answer, were referred to Henry W. Bishop for aximination.

All proceedings in the case, of the Peru Coal Company are suspended until the May term of the Merienry County Circuit Court, by stipulation of the parties. This suspension is caused by an order of that Court, entered under the following circumstances: The foundation of the bankruptcy case was an alleged indebtedness of the Coal Company to George G. Merrick. A bill in chancery has been pending for some time in the Circuit Court of McZlenry County, brought by Charles C. Merrick, the President of the Coal Company, against George G. Merrick, which alleged that no indebtedness a stated upon the part of the Coal Company George G. Merrick, part of the Coal Company to George G. Merrick, not that he had procured a judgment against the Company by means set up in the bill, and that that judgment was inequitable and unjust, and should be wacated as descaids. The proceeding in chancery came on for a hearing a few days ago, and Charles C. Merrick appeared and insisted upon a hearing, that the question of innebtedness might be determined. George G. Merrick, the defendant, however, applied for a continuance on the ground of sickness. The Court granted a continuance upon condition that the defendant should stipulate that no further proceedings should be had in the bankroptoy case until the May term of the Circuit Court; that the chancery proceedings ought to be heard and part of the Coal Company to George G. Merrick May term of the Circuit Court; that the chancery proceedings ought to be heard and decided before any further action in the bank-ruptcy, as, if the judgment of GeorgeG. Mer-nick should be set aside, and it should appear that there was no indebtedness to him, the bank-ruptcy proceeding based upon such indebtedness must be dismissed. Such stipulation was made and filed yesterday, and the bankruptcy proceed-ing suspended.

and fied yesterusy, and the Dadkruptcy proceeding suspended.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William M. Moore began a suit for \$15,000 against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Bailroad Company.

Alchael Januchinsky sued Samuel Ihle for \$1,200.

William Madiung commenced a suit in trespass against George and May Benner, laying damages at \$20,000.

William Gavin and Edward Tranor sued O. H. Place and Charles Follansbee for \$1,000.

The Wright & Lowther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company began a suit for \$4,000 against A. J. Foord.

paid. Complainant refuses to acknowledge any instillty for this tax, and asks for an injunction.

THE COUNTY COURT,

In the matter of the estate of Hildebrand A. von G ahn, Mrs. M. Hally's craim against the estate was dismissed; the claimant prayed an appeal to the Superior Court, which was allowed on filing bond for costs in \$200 during the term. The claim amounted to \$1,259.69 and was for washing, ironing, mending, etc., from June 6, 1838 to Nov. 16, 1872. From that time till Jan. 23, 1873, the account included the Baron's board-bill. The claim was not proven, hence Judge Waliace was compelled to dismiss it.

Grant of administration was issued to David H. Wheeler, to administer upon the estate of Joseph Lindauer, under an approved bond of \$20,000.

In the bastardy suit of Betsey Barnes vs.

Seeph Lindauer, under an approved bond of \$20,000.

In the bastardy suit of Betsey Barnes vs. Christian Thompson; defendants new recognizance was approved.

In the contested e ection case of William H. Gardoer vs. Patrick Towhey; on moulon of plaintiff the case was reinstated.

In the matter of the Lake Shore Driveway for the Town of North Chicago; the Board of Appellants was approved.

William C. Deakman was appointed Administrator of the estate of Thomas H. McGrath, under an approved bond of \$1,600.

In the matter of the estate of John Comins; grant of administration to John Comins, under an approved bond of \$8,000.

The claim of Charles F. Hart against the estate of Mary Augusta Brooks for \$100 was reinstated.

tate of Mary Augusta Brooks for \$100 was reinstated.

Joseph Smith was tried by the Court for the larceny of a watch and chain from John Sohmidt; finding, guilty, and remanded till sentence-day. Heary Renuebohm pleaded guilty to the larceny of two books, one from the Young Men's Christian Association Library; and the other from the Public Labrary; sentence was suspended.

Christian Association Library; sentence was suspended.

Mary Kelburg, alias Callahan, tried by jury for the larony of \$100 from James Bowker; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisoument for one ver in the Penishment fixed at imprisoument for one ver in the Penishment fixed at imprisoument for one ver in the Penishment fixed at imprisoument for one ver in the Penishment fixed at imprisoument for one ver in the Penishment fixed at imprisoument for constant and the property of the property of the property of the hair store of Freeman Campbell; verdict not guilty. The prisoner was remanded to await his trial on a similar indictment bending against him. Thus is the second trial of Floyd on the indictment of conspiring to burglariously enter this store. On the first trial, the jury stood else of from one of or acquital.

The trials of the gamblers indicted by the present as well as the isst Grand Jury will commence this morning. The remainder of this week will be occupied with these cases. After they are disposed of, the indictments against Wilbur F. Storey will come up for hearing.

The Grand Jury is still at work on the Wabash avenue railway bribery cases. Yesterday, several reporters of the Tiones was subpouned to testify in the matter, as well as several more Aldermen, whom it is thought can throw some light on the subject. During the day the jury teturned nine indictments amongst them were two bills against Wilbur F. Storey, for publishing a libelous article in the Times, against Sammel Ashon and Thomas Lonergin.—a verbatim copy of these indictments was published in The Triannesson.—two weeks age.

87, 88, 89 90. JUDGE SIBLEY-258 to 232, except 261, 265, 269, 270, 276.

JUDGE M. ORE—10.
JUDGE ROOKS—53 to 72.
JUDGE BOOTH—2,202, 4, 11, 12, 13.
JUDGE TREE—25 to 42, except 29 and 32.
JUDGE TREE—25 to 42, except 29 and 32.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Emily A.
Frederick C. Swain, \$570.27.—First National
Chicago vs. Joseph Lamirrite and James V.
Joseph Lamirrite and James V. SOUT. 37.

JUDGE GARY—Labon S. Major vs. Albert H. Walker 130.1c.—Same vs. Benjamin P. Himman, Sife.10.
Cracurr Courr—Judge Rourss—Ludewig Peter son vs. William Hamilton, \$40.
JUDGE BOOTS—J. W. Walker et al. vs. J. J. Storer. Sife.15.—James McLean et al. vs. Guetav Mendason, 220.278.—Bernard Hecht et al. vs. Same, \$49.94.
JUDGE TREE—W. O. Oegood vs. Union Insurance Savings Bank; vardiet \$34.98, and motion for new trial.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Madison-st.

L'OR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED ONE-QUARTER IN terestin the north 5d teet of Lot 8 in Block 88. O. T. Chicago, on Franklin et., near Madison, east front, ver low; one-third cast), balance five years at 9 per cent Owners of the three-quarter interest desire to improve. This undivided one-quarter must be sold, and to any on wishing to invest in the business centre of this city see can and sell make it an unusual copportunity. A. B. JACK SON and W. F. GRAY, Assignoses of S. P. Lunt, Room U., 100 Washington-terms. FOR SALE-A STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK bouse, il rooms, near Union Park L house, it rooms, near Union Park. Also Estory and basement brick on South Leavittet; and a 5-story and basement octagon-front brick on North Side; all upon easy forms. B. F. CLANKS & CO., Ricom 4, 221

Sale-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—THE NORTH & of the east & of the northeast & Sec. 34, 33, 13, 20 acres fronting 80 rods on Tweltheast & Sec. 34, 33, 13, 20 acres fronting 80 rods on Tweltheast. E. H. CUMMINOS, INTERPRETATION OF THE SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO NORTH SIDE Total on Clark and LaSalle-stz., two blocks sonth of Line in Park. Address OWNER, Tribuge office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO NORTH SIDE Total in Park. Address OWNER, Tribuge office.

FOR BALE—OR SWOOD BOULEVARD—FINE Those is no chapper or more Ceitable property. Will guarantée any purchaser as present prices. No property are be more abenitable perials as an investment. J. ESALAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 671 Wast COR SALE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 671 WKS.
Washington-st., with lease of lot for 39 years bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Allost,
OR SALR-SROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, WITH
Lot Bailst, on Forty-fourth-st., near Cottage Grove
.; say terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Roum 4, 121
ASBLOSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-AT A BARGAIN, TWO EXCELLEN 50-foot loss in Ravenswood, Lake View. Address O 9

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR A TERM of 5 or 10 years, 40 or 80 acres within 20 miles of the sity, on line of Galena Hoad. WALLER BEOS., 84 Washington-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at \$5 and \$5 per week.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, front and back, with board. 47 LA SALLE-ST -- FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Took Liquire at Room & Day boarders secum-modated.

418 AND 420 W BASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR-lider or g... itemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; single rooms, \$5.50.

of piano; single rooms, \$5.50.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASHAV., BETWEEN
Madison and Monros-sis.—First-class board, \$7 per
week; two in a room, \$6; day-board, \$5; transient, \$1.50
to \$2 por day.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 189 JACKson-st., near Haisted—Furnish accommodations as
good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large
parior, reading-recur, library, swing-room, and bathroom, with hot-ind cold water on each floor. Has be in
in operation over six pears, furnishing a comfortable and
happy home for many hundred lady-boarders, both permanent and transient. An entire success from the opening. The building throughout heated by steam and
lighted by gas, Ladias from the country, on business,
will find the Younan's Hotel a quiot and pleasant stopping place. Fried, per day, \$1; regular board, by the
week, \$3 to \$2.75.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO single gentlemen, in private family or whore there are but lew boarders. Address, stating terms, locality, etc., P 25, Tribupe office. MUSICAL

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY A blogant received of the colorest planeforts, with over-strung case. Agrafic a stateoment, full from frame, and Freech grand action; in richip-polished case, with neary moldings, serpentine plyn.h. filedy-carrod legs and Jrs. Itali, rich, and powerful tone. An exceedingly fine instrument man actiner's price, \$700. Will sell it, with stool and cower, for \$300. Taken in usede, and must be sold. Residence 55 Michiganaw. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 4-ROUND 7-cetave, nearly new, worth \$200, will sell for \$225 cash. Also, an elegant cabinet organ, rich walnut case. French vencered, used only one month; price, \$300. Can be bought to-day for \$125 cash, at 705 West Leka-st.

Igna-N.
TO HARDWARB MEN-WANTED-A FIRSTclass cooking-ators in trade for first-class borse
shooling. Address R of, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY A SECOND-HAND STOCK
of dry goods. worth from \$4,000 to \$10,000. Address Box 500, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED-TO BUY-A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER
And job office; part payment down, balance on time.
Address N il, Tribune office.

WANTED-CHEAP FOR CASH-TWO SAPES,
one small, one medium. 102 South Water-st.

EORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION-WESTON & OU., 196 MAST WASHING-A TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR-RIAGES, AND SELECTION OF MASTER AND FRIDAYS at 10 a. m.,
Pariles wishing to purchase horses at our place can have an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that they may not be decoursed. inat they may not be deceived:

TOR SALE-VERY OBRAP—A SOUND, HANDsome, Syear-old driving or business horse, is a good
stepper, and a fine-set of harness for \$75; also a large
sized 8-year old horse, is a thorough worker, for \$25, at
371 West Fiftcenth-st., near Center-ay. 571 West Pittoenth-st., near Center-st.

W. ANTED-TO RRNT-AN EXPRESS WAGON FOR a month, and if suits will buy. Inquire at 59 West Medison-st.

W. ANTED-TRAMS TO HAUL IOR. O. A. W. GUITHERIS. Twenty-fourth and Butler-sts.

W. ANTED-FOR SHIPMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA — Twenty horses from 1 to 5 pars eld, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 Rs. None but good sound horses wanted. Would like some good suppers. A poly, from Min to 18th of January, to HEFT & CO., Bec.er's Hotel, 181, 183, 185 West Like-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IF YOU WANT FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD goods, heating or cooking stores, show-case of any kind, effice furniture, or any goods or merchandise, alyour own price, go to RUCKWELL, WILLIAMS at UD. 8, 204 and 206 feast Madison-st.

11.979 YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS-NOW IS price of furniture, carpots, bedding, etc., and the granted with the complete of the complete

FOR SALE. FOR SALE OAKLEY'S COCKROACH EXTERminator; warranted in every case. Contrae s taken.
Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 50 State-st.
FOR SALE CIRCULAR SAW MILL, SAWS, 14 West
washington-st. F. W. KRAUSE, 14 West
Washington-st.
FOR SALE—TWO TRAINED BUFFALORS, 3
years old; were taised by two ladies in Kansas; will
drive to load. Apply to E. TURNER, 59 Sast Madisos.

DARTNER WANTED WITH 23.00, SPECIAL OR setire; manufacturing business, successfully established; profits very large; advartisor in good standing, and desires an honest business man. Address T 65, Tributa office. MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand steam-engine and boiler, two flues preferred, about 10 or 15 inch sylinder, in suchasize for instellan sin-improved lots on South Sids. Call on or address INUES Old, Brevoort House, Chicago.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.

WASTED-BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE
home, a young and active man to set as light porter
and stock-derk. Must have had superinces in same line.
Address, with full pirticulars, Tél. Tribunes offers.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT ORDERS
and drive delivery wagon. Must be a good salesman, take care of horse, and board with employer; also,
must speak German. W. W. HARRIS, 167 South Halsted-st.

WANTED ONE GOOD MAN TO WORK ON SEI CIPOURD AV.

Employment Agencies.

Wanted - Five Wood-Choppers for in
dans; also two farm-hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN,
1 South Clarket., Room 1.

Minceliameous.

Wanted—A First-class Young Man as dining-room wai er, competent to take charge. Apply at admerton Houne, 73 Wababas.

Wanted—A First-class Young Man as dining-room wai er, competent to take charge. Apply at admerton Houne, 73 Wababas.

Wanted—A Wanted—Research to fight parties. A Jacobssky a Ou., 378 West Lake-et.

Wanted—Men To Engage in Business Of welling non articles. Pays immensely. A Melkican Novikly Oo., 118 Rant Madison-et., Room 21.

Wanted—ACTIVE BUSINESS—Man With \$500 cash to open office and represent a light manufacturing business in Minwanken. Also, one wanted for the service of the competition of the co WANTED-AS ACTIVE GENTLEMAN OR LADY as collector and canvaser for a newspaper office. Salary and commission. Call on A D R & CO., basement 12 Laballest.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A COMPRIENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and from, and do ganeral housework in a small family at Riverside; a German or Swede preferred, and a ganeral housework in a small family at Riverside; a German or Swede preferred, and a girl out redeatly strived in this country; good wages and a garden of the country of the country is an analysis of the country of the country is a country of the country WANTED-TRISTOLASS DINING BOOM GIRLS,
WANTED-TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS,
WANTED-TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS,
WANTED-TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS,
WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN ROUSEWORK
at 55 West Congressed.
WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework at 35 Daylon-st., North Side.
WANTED-BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AN
homest kidy, sapable girl for general housework.
One not straid of werk. None others need apply. German or Norwogian preferred. Applysat 564 West Lake-st.
WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO
general housework in a small family at 479 Versonav. References required. av. References required.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 189 Blus Islanday.

Wanted A Girl To Do General Housework at 180 Bine Island-av.

Wanted A Girl To Do General Housework for a private family of only two persons. Apply
at 313 West Lake-at.

Wanted A Girl THOROUGHLY COMPETENT
to do the general housework of a family of three persons. Inquire at 46 Vernon-av.

Wanted A Girl To Do General Housework in family of three; must know her business,
and have reference; good wages to first-class girl; German preferred. 126 indian-av. WANTED-AGOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE, work in a small family, at 23 Wabash-av., near Wanted-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family, at No. 19 Honor- st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO sook; good wages to one who understands her business. Apply at 846 Sou h State-st.

Seamstresses.
WANTED-OPERATORS, WITH SEWING-MAchines, at 67 Washington-st., up-stairs. WILSON WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to help in a small house and take care of two children. Inquire at 220 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED-GOOD WET NURSE. APPLY AT 191
North LaSalie-st., before IV a. m., and from 1 to 2

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY—A FRENCH GIRI, who understands her work, as inundress in a small private family where French is spoken. Call at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday, Jan. 27, between 10 and 1 click, Room 313. WANTED A LAUNDRESS AT NO. 78 EAST VAN

Housekeepers.

Wanted—a Lady of Experience and Refinement to go to a suburbas tows, 10 miles from the
city, to do the work and take charge of gentlemen's
house without family. Address for three days, 0 84, Tribune office. WANTED - GRRMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-as.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—A Few Young Ladies of Prepossessing appearance, who are either good dancers
or are possessed of a musical education, and who have no
objections to traveling and the stage. Also, a few who
are app and willing to learn. Apply at more between the
hours of 10 and 3, at No. 26 South State-st., third floor TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE 980 00 WORTH OF creal state, best-class, to exchange for good hotel and furniture in the property of the

233, 600 to 406, tob. JOHN WIGHTMAS, Corg, Pa.

1 DE EXCHANGE—OR SALE ON LUNG TIME

1 with easy payments—3,000 acres fine timbered lands,
well located on the west above of Lake Michigan; has
good harbor, piers, supply-store, boarding-houses, barns,
etc., all complete; good building and limestons quarries
on lands. The property is well calculated to subdivide
lute smaller tracts after timber is ont. The lands are all
tree from indombrances. Will take well-located city
property or improved farms. GRORGE H. & T. F. AN.
DELWE, H. Wathington-st.

1 WILL EXCHANGE GOOD DRUG STORE, ALSO

1 shock of goods (clothing, etc.), for one or two farms.
Good bargains. R. D. SPUYLE, 137 LaSalic-st.

1 PO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A HANDSOME REStidence on South Side, furnished complete throughout, a first-class hears, for unicounbered in-ide property to the value of \$5,000. Y 13, Tribune octor.

1 PO EXCHANGE—HOTEL—LEASE OF 100-ROCM

1 hotel, doing good business (principally boarders),
good loca ion, together with furniture completes. for inside property at each value. Address N & Tribune of
hotel.

1 PO EXCHANGE—S LOTS NEAR FORTY-THED. side property at each value. Address N. E. Tribuns of hoe.

TO EXCHANGE—3 LOTS NEAR FORTY-THIRD—1 at, and Stock Yards; herea, buggy, and harness (Coane & Tenbrecke buggy); horse can tree in about 2 minutes, E hands, jot black, 8 years old. Also, 81,550 worsh of furniture, as good as new, to sechange for lot on Scath Ride, on a good as new, to sechange for lot on Scath Ride, on the models Church Black South Fark Liquirs at Mount Methods Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—32,00 TO \$5.00 CASH AND Illinois also Tracy-av. lots for city improved will accure. We have large list of suchanges. Will lost \$6.00 ONLINO DIMONS farm. MORRIS & BILAW, 9 Methodist Olumb Block.

TO EXCHANGE—UNDICE CORNER LOT (CLEAR), suburb, worth \$5.00, for anything good. Address OWNER, O 74, Tribuna office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK STORE AND LOT

I suburb, worth \$500, for anything good. Address OWNER, O'H, Tribuna office.

TO EXCHANGE-NEW RRICK STORE AND LOT ON State-st. near Thirtier-ist., vains \$14,000 in-combranal, well-improved farm (free from incombrance) near some good town, westh from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Address Z SZ, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-HOUSE AND 250 FEET OF ground at \$6. Obarles, iii., M miles from Chicago, all clear, valus \$4. Ob, and some cash for a good livery stock. Address Z SZ, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL AND well-located farm in Illinois and the difference, or would exchange for improved city property, a well-improved plauta-loc in a rich and healthy portion of Missispip, containing \$60 serves of isnd, 3 miles from M. \$0.00. K. K., in a fine take of cultivation; fruits will soon pay for the place. For particulars, \$60, address, M. J. PRIOS, 100 113 Dictiona, Miss.

LOST AND FOUND. TOST-SUNDAY-AN ESQUIMAUX DOG, WITH black hand; apot on bed. Finder will be liberally reversible by leaving him at 126 size-est, basement Dook ast Saterday, bearing the full name and photograph order, on Halsted or Midlian-si., can keep the money and return pocket-book to Tribune office. The STWERN Washington and Monroe-sts., a lady's pocket-book; red Morocco, worn, containing about \$7 and a night-key. Haward for same at 7 State-est. Washington and Monroe-sta, a many possessively end Moroco, worst, containing about \$I and a night-key. Reward for same at 7 State-st.

I OST-THE LADY LIVING AT 7 TWENTY. I fourth-st, wishes to correspond with the parties who espaced ther he used as manday night, Jan. 24. Will pay for her though and say nothing.

OST-JOHN CHAPMAN HAS BEEN MISSING I for over one year; supposed to have perished on the shakamer Wedna; was it years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; situit; dark hair sade complexion; blow cyce; round face. Any information thankinly received by his sister, ANNE OHAPMAN, Neshvilla, Tenn.

OST-ABOUT 420 MONDAY AFTERNOON, IN the deveator of building corner Washington and Statests., Bryant & Sauton's Rusiness College, a lady's black portsmountain containing \$4 or \$6. Will the finder be so kind as to return it be the owner, MATTIE C. RIXON, IN Wabashav.

OTRAYED SUNDAY EVENING, A CHESTNUT oner, 5 years old, about 15% hands, soer on formesed inder forestop; had on blanket and dreingie. Parties liaving information of her whereshouts at 50 Michiganawa, will be suitably rewarded.

SIO REWARD-IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK the overclash from 100 Throop-et., Saturday evening, will return it he will receive the above heward and no quer four sater.

SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE 426 RACH-FIVE BRAND NEW BOX F sewing-macaines: first cost, \$80. Please call and ex-autes them at my office. Will sell on very easy payments. 7. 5. 50 PD. Room 14, 146 Medison-et. CINGER SKWING-MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFJace III State-st. If we lines sold on monthly payments;
ill per cent discount for each
CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MEICHERT, CITY
Agent, 11s South Halsted-st., Machines sold on
mostilly payments, rented and repaired.

A GENTS WANTED—419 PER DAY—TO SELL TRIK
A Home shut le sowing maenine, price \$55. Hender!
you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle"
you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle"
you wish to buy a swing machine for family use, our diroulars will now you how to save money. Address JOHN
SON, GLARK & SOC, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS, BUSINESS business. A thorough buotaceper and active business and of System, with unquestionable references, desired that the state of the state of

TITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN COMMISSIO house as bookkeeper or correspondent. Can give goo derences. Address R 67. Tribuus office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT CAR-inge-trimmer, reference farmished if required. Picase address immediately Box 65, Laports, Ind. SITUATION WANTED-AS FIRST-OLASS GAR-donce by an English gentleman. Address A. KUS-HEL, 775 State-Sc.

Miscellancone.

SITUATION WANTED - WITH A FIRST-CLASS house: can fill most any position; best of city reference given, Address O.S. Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED - AS TRAYELING SALESman by as experienced man, with an extending acquaintance, west and south. A 31, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at No. 9 John's place, west side, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-TO UOOR, WASH, AND iron or do general work in a private family, Apply at 67 Perfe-av. ply at 471 Park av.

STUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE AGED
American widow to do honsowork in a small family best of reservoice. MRS. KING, 911 Wahsshav.

STUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE or reservoice at 20 West Monroes.

STUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL, IN kitchen, to scok, wash, and tron, or do general housework. The fremer-st. Skitchen, to ecok, wash, audicon, or do general housework. A Biesmer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, RELIABLE girl, to do second work, or as quess girl. Please call or address girl. State-it., anax lightcooth.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT SECOND Work and rewring. Call at 182 Calumbja-N.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small (amily, Please call at No. 28 Parkiav. Can get good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS NORwegian girl in private family. 346 West Randiolphest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS NORwegian girl in private family. 346 West Randiolphest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS OOOK 150 West Policatt, in roar.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-OLASS OOOK in a private family and private family without washing. Apoly at 19 Pock-court. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRETENT GIRL SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRETENT GIRL SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRETENT GIRL posiates.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general work in a small family, or second work. Apply at 152 Indiana-av.

STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do the bourswork of a small private family. Understands all kinds of work. Apply at 17 South Jedferson-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and from the second private required. Please call for two days at 122 West Twelfte ship-sairs. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GRIMAN
Spirite de kitchen, dining, or chamber work in private
family. Plohas cell after 10 a.m., for two days, at Room
55, Pacific Block, corner Clark and Van Buren-sta.

Sorms Tostes.

Situation wanted—By an american Lady to do dressmaking or any kind of sowing: will work cheap at present; can furnish a machine. Floate call or address list Park-av. GGress ISS FEE-AT.

THUATIONS WANTED BY TWO RESPECTAbie roung girls, one to sew and take care of children,
and the other to do second work or light general houserows. Please call or address 18 North Oreacts. up-STRUATION WANTED—BY A NEW YORK DRESS
maker, by day or week, in families; makes fitting and
rimming a specialty; first-class reference; terms rescoable. 27 North Franklin-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and Gorman help can be supplied as MRS. DUSK A'S office and issuddry, S Milwakee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on stirct notice by applying at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

Miscella ucons.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY WHO

has bad estended exparience in office work; writes a
plain, rapid hand. Address L B. Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A N OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELEY BUSINESS, commanding a good trade, for eals. For particulars address brawer & Lanark, Ill.

A N ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, PAYING A GOOD aprint required: a safe investment. April as is like the manual ma HALF-INTERPST FOR SALR IN ONE OF THE best produce commission houses in the city; commissions last year over \$5,000; price \$700. No bonus. Address X 4, Tribuse office. I WISH TO SELL MY JEWELRY STOCK AND store situated in Victor, Iowa County, Iowa; population of town 70 to 80; only jewelly store in the place, and doing a good business; reason for selling bad health; east all the places; at the place and store will give time on part. Address of east on W. P. HUNTOON, Jeweler, Victor, Iowa County, Ia. ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN THE OFTY
for sale for half its value; the most convenient of its
size in the country; on one of the best theroughtares in
Chicago; everything in good order; business instelass
part cash, balance on time. Address O 48. Tribune office.

part case, balance of time. Address O 8. Tribune office.

DRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT

of Mortimes & Paine, Bloomington, Iii., for sale
all in good or ver, valued at 83,500, will be solid at auction,
if not sold privately before, for each, Treeday, Feb. 9,
1875, as a whole or in parts. Address MYRIST & BUSTINKLIA or W. M. HATUH, Attorney at Law, Bloomington, Iil. SALOON AND FIXTURES, 40 BLUE ISLANDAY.,

Saloon and Fixtures, 40 Blue Islanday.,

to restor for sale, or account of the deaks of the
eweer. Inquire up-stairs. Mass. CREPERF.

CTOVE AND TIN BUSINESS FOR SALE: NO BET.

teroponing for a man to secure a good trade; no

Tribune office.

TO SADDLERY HARNESS AND HARDWARE manufacturers—A valuable "ice-ereoper" pacent for sale. Apply 185 North Eleventh-st., Philadelpoin.

\$15.000—AN ENERGETIC BUSINS WIS MAN. the construction of gas-works. Address daylertiser in the construction of gas-works. Address day ENGL. NEER, Lock Box 1609 P. O., Fu. Wayne, Ind.

A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT HAS EREN DE-clared upon claims assinate the Scandinavian National Bank and is not being paid to claimants at the office of the Receiver. J. D. HARVEY, 75 Waphington-at. the Receiver. J. D. HARVEY, 75 Washington-st.
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES,
abort date, wanted. L. CUREY, 6 Tribusa Suiding.
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WAYCHES,
dolph-st., near Clark. Exabished 1854.
MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIF ON REAL ESTATE.
Good commorcial and accured paper wanted. M. O.
BALDWIN 2 CO., S. Lanalle-st., Room 21.
MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIF. COMloans made as 9 per cent. Room 3 Honors Block. H.
LOWY. MONEY TO LOAN FOR LONG TIME ON CITY real estate, J. HENRY NOFF, 74 Washington-et. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN Summer of \$1.000 and upwards at engent rates. CHASE & ADAMS, Roum 20 figure Block. MONEY TO LOAN, AT UNION TRUST COMPA-ny's, on city improved property, in sums of \$1,500 And less.

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\$5,000 at curvest rates; \$5,000 on improved invides property for 5 years. OLIVER BRSLY, 187 Washing-\$10,000, \$8.00, AND \$2,500 TO LOAN ON TM. Areads-court and 181 a Salle-st. W. J. COBB,

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Also, rear room (well lighted) on second floor Nes. He and 178 State-st. (do:65 feet); steam elevator and heat; stollent sign-room. EUGiSNE S. PIKE, Hoom S. 151 State-st.

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with store and kitches furniture for light humakeeping; state terms. Address R 66, Tribune office.

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improved lots on South Side. Call on or address INGERyou can make money selling the "Home Smittle"
you have been supporteneed in the banness or not. If
you want to buy a sewing another for smilly use, our girquiers will show you have been sound. Address JOHIyou want to buy a sewing sound in for saming use, our girquiers will show you have been sound. Address JOHIyou want to buy a sewing sound in the bunness of the burness of the burness was to be seven a first the burness of the burness was to be seven and the burness in the day a United States was
now, Clark & CO., Collegg, III.
A GENTS WANTED—AT THE BOOKSTORE OF
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PERSONAL—THE GENTHEMAN WHO PASSED

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW. MEDICAL

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, spposite

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Dear-srn and State. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and

M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between carborn and State, Engagement of the Strakosol pers-Troupe, "Le Nozze di Figaro." ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Haisted street, between Madeon and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Agnes Booth.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon-SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Reg-r meeting this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, (Free some Hall) 'M Monreast', for bosiness and work on the st Degree of Masoury. The fraternity cortially invited. C. H. CRANE, Secretary. ATTENTION, BIR KNIGHTS.—Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) (vening, at 7 & velock, at the Asylum, for work on the R. O. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteensty invites. By order the E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

BUSINESS NOTICES WE MRAN ALL WE SAY.—FULL SET BEST GUM teeth, \$8. Satisfaction or money refunded. Filling, first-class, at half the usual rates. MCCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

INDEXATO ADVERTISEMENTS. THIRD PAGE—City and Suburban Real Estate, Vants. To Rents, Musical, To Exchange, Horses and arriages, Business Chances, Financial, Lost and

Wants. To Country of the Chances, Figure 19 Country of the Pound, etc., etc., etc. Pound, etc., etc. BEVKNTH PAGE—Amusements, Railroad Time-Ta-

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 26, 1875.

The evening papers yesterday published the names of persons said to be members of the "Citizens' Lobby," and left it to be unerstood that all those mentioned were acof the Incorporation act. The truth is that ine-tenths of the Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association will not go to Springfield at all, and the other tenth will not act as a "Lobby."

The virtual defeat of the application for an extension of the patent on the four-motion sewing-machine feed is a popular triumph. The monopolists who have controlled this patent for the past few years have become ich by squeezing the people; they should be content in the future with small profits and arge sales. The history of the sewing-machine monopoly, and a very interesting state-ment of the effects of its breaking-up, will be found this morning in our Washington dis-

Some of the Southern Republicans who roted yesterday for the House resolution to prevent filibustering were ground between an upper and a nether mill-stone. The operation of the new rule, if adopted, would be to pass the Civil-Rights bill, which they by no means desired, and also to allow Tom Scorr's Southern Pacific grab, which the Great South cries for. It was a hard choice; but as money was involved in the Southern Pacific grab. and only principles in the Civil-Rights bill, most of the Southeners voted for the new

selves in the Legislature, have commenced to show their hands. One of their latest measures is the introduction of a bill which provides the free schools in the State shall be appor the free schools in the state shall be apportion-ed to all the children of school age enumerated, and that every parent shall be entitled to draw the full amount due each child on proof of having sent such child to any school. The effect of this bill, if passed, will be a fatal blow to the free-school system of Mis-souri by diverting the school fund from its legitimate common-school channel and distributing it among the sectarian schools, which is the intention and object of the bill. The people of St. Louis are beginning to arouse themselves, both Democrats and Republicans, in view of the new Bourbon danger which threatens them, and are talking of holding a public indignation meeting to protest against the destructive proposi-

The agent of the Associated Press at Milwankee is also the editor of Mr. CARPENTER'S personal organ, the Sentinel. He has strangely-mixed ideas of the duties and privileges partisan organization, or that it has been offered for sale, or been bought by Mr. Canpartiss. Yet the dispatches from Milwankee soncerning the Senatorial canvass are evidently dictated from the camp of CARPENTER. We reprint two of these dispatches as speci-mens of the sort that has been coming over

MILWAUKER, Jan. 19. - The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Ch

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 24.—Advices from Madison are to the effect that the threatened bolt of the opponents of Carristers, the nominee of the Republican monons, will not take place, as a sufficient number cannot be secured.

"The Hon. E. W. KEYES" is, of course "Boss "KEYES, Mr. CARPENTER'S chief fugle-man. The circulation of his views through the Inter-Ocean could do no harm to anybody, but their publication by the Associated Press is quite a different matter. The second dis-patch is a mere surmise, and on that account not fit to be sent to the Associated Press The agent at Milwaukee will be informed tope, that manifestations of editorial seal angh his Press dispatches cannot be toler-

The Chicago produce markets were less steady yesterday. Mess pork was active, and \$18.87 1-2 seller March. Lard wasactive and 10@12 1-2c per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$18.00 cash, and \$18.85 for March. Mests were in good demand, and 1-8c higher, at 61-4c for shoulders, 9 1-4c for short less. Dressed hogs were moderately active and firmer, closing at \$7.0@7.70. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at 94c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was dull and selection as selected as a selection as the second selection as the second selection as the second as the second selection as t

dilatory motions by the Opposition members. The proposition was to amend the rules HALE, PEELPS, ROBERTS, WILLIAM (Vt.),— some of the very best members on the Re-publican side. The caucus-action was ill-advised, and its defeat in the open House will be a subject of very general congratulation among good Repub-licans. The rights of a minority are precious to a free people; and our Constitution con templates just such an exercise of them as the Democratic members at Washington have practiced. Especially should any infringe-ment of them be avoided at a time when the anjority is soon to be reversed.

Louisiana by the documents sent to the Senate yesterday by President Grant, Gen. EMORY, it appears, strongly disapproved of Maj. MERRILL's performances in the Shreveport District about election time; and, in order to scertain the true state of affairs there to his own satisfaction, he sent a member of his staff to inquire privately into the condition of the country and the disposition of the people to the United States and the State Governments. The report of the officer detailed for this pur-pose is full of meaning. He finds that the country is fast running to ruin; that the law has fallen into disregard and disreputs; that troops have been used un-necessarily, and oftentimes have dis-charged their duties harshly and cruelly; that there is no disposition to rebel against the National Government; recognized a moment if the troops were withdrawn. All this, of course, is tough reading for Maj. MERILL and other officious Republicans who are interested in maintaining "the gigantic fraud" in Louisians known a the KELLOGO Government.

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended to Congress that the duty ontea and coffee be restored, and he gave the facts show

ing that the repeal of the duties in 1872 was no relief to the consumers, because the prices at the places of production—China, Brazil, and Cuba—were immediately advanced to the mount of the repealed duty. The result has been that consumers have been paying just as much for their tea and coffee since the repeal as they would have had to pay had the duty not been removed. The only effect of the repeal of the tax has been a loss of several millions of dollars of revenue, which has been transferred to the foreign producers. This matter is so plain that no thought ful person can fail to understand it Taxes on imports are of two kinds: 1. Those which produce revenue. 2. Those which are intended to be partially prohibitory, and which are divided in the proportion, say, of one-fourth to the Government and three-fourths to the "protected classes." Un der the first kind, a tax of ten millions of dol-The extreme Bourbons of the State of lars on imports is paid by the consumer, and Under the second kind, a tax of ten million of dollars is paid by the consumer, and of this, two millions and a half are collected by the Treasury, and the other seven millions and a half are divided as bounties among the protected classes. A tax on a and coffee is a purely revenue tax; it is paid into the Freasury, while a tax on salt, sumber, iron, cloth, etc., is a protective tax. Assuming that the domestic article consumed in the country is three times as great in quantity as the imported article, a tax on falls upon all the salt consumed, but the Treasury only receives that portion which is collected from the imported salt, while the other three-fourths or nine-tenths of the tax is collected by the manufacturers of the domestic salt. The tax on sugar partakes of the character of both revenue and protection though the proportion of imported sugar is so much greater than the domestic product that its inequality is not so oppressive as in some other articles. In order to produce \$10,000,000 revenue, the Government has merely to levy a tax of that amount on tea and coffee. In order to produce a like sum of revenue from cotton goods, or woolen goods, on carpets, on iron and steel, or on paints, oils, glass or china ware, the tax must be at least \$40,000,000 ; the Government re ceiving one-fourth, and the other \$30,000,000 being distributed among the protected classes. The difference, then, between a tax for revenue and a tax for protection is very evident, and is shown as conspicuously in the repeal of taxes as in their levy. Thus, when the tax on tea and coffee yielded ten millions of dollars revenue to the Government in 1871-2, its re-peal was a reduction of taxation to that amount and no more. When the tax on iron, or cotton goods, or woolen goods, yields ten millions of dollars revenue, a repeal of that tax is a reduction of forty millions of dollars tax, and a loss of only ten millions of revenue. This explains why the Protectionists in Congress three years ago repealed the tax on tea and coffee. To make good the less of ten

and coffee. To make good the loss of ten millions of dollars revenue from that source required the retaining of forty millions of dollars taxation on other articles.

These grabbers are now engaged in flooding the country with petitions to be signed and forwarded to Congress protesting against the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee. They do not want that the restoration hereases all it was want that tax restored, because all it pro-

cash, and 72c seller May. Oats were quiet dishes, plates, cups, and saucers, 46 per cent, and easier, closing at 52c cash, and 52 1-2c the plated spoons 35 per cent, the knives for March. Rye was dull and lower, at 96@ and forks 60 per cent, the plated coffee-pot 96 1-2c. Barley was dull and ic lower, clos-ing at \$1.24 for February. Hogs were active salt 60 per cent, the carpet on the floor of this According to the previous arrangement of the Republican caucus, a resolution was introduced in the Lower House of Congress yesterday with a view to preventing further dilatory motions by the Opposition members thank Thee and Company of the stove by which this room is heated 45 per cent, the cotton window-curtains 45 per cent, the paper on the walls 47 per cent, the chairs on which we sit 34 per cent, and the Bible from which we read Thy word 28 per cent; therefore it is that we thank Thee and Company of the stove by which this room is heated 45 per cent, the cotton window-curtains 45 per cent, the paper on the walls 47 per cent, the paper on the walls 47 per cent, the chairs on which we read Thy word 28 per cent; therefore it is that we and 10@15c higher, closing firm at \$6.00@ dining-room 75 per cent, the stove by which this room is heated 45 per cent, the cotton win-

The men engaged in the iron mant in such a way as to restrain the Speaker from entertaining motions made for the purpose of delaying action on bills and joint resolutions. The resolution failed of adoption, wanting a two-thirds vote. Among the Republicans who voted against it were Kasson, Burguard, Foster, Hale, Phelips, Roberts, Witches (Va.) we find a statement from Philadelphia, under date of Jan. 14, 1875, which is very encouraging. The low price of iron is due to the falling off in the demand caused by the panic. The writer, however, states certain important

The writer, however, states certain important facts. He says:

In reviewing the market there is one important fact that should not be overlooked, and that is the means of securing a foreign estiet for the surplus production of fron. This is one remedy for the evil which must needs be encountered when trade is in the state that it is at present, and it is generally regarded as a actety-valve in periods of depression. We have had no competition from abroad, and, unless it be on the Pacific coust, there has not been a single har of English railroad fron imported during the year. Some Bessener steel rulls, which have been incorrectly reported as iron, have, however, been used. The cheapness of these rails, as compared with English prices, attracted considerable trade from Canada, and in this way from 15,000 to 20,000 tons have been taken in bond, at from \$33 to \$42, gold.

The import from abroad has 18,30 to \$2, gold. . . The import from abroad has glmost entirely cessed, and the present high tariff gives home makers, practically, a monorchy of the market. The prices for foreign rails in January of last year were from \$108 to \$110, gold, and of American the

were from \$108 to \$110, gold, and of American the same quotation was returned in currency, while in December the figures for foreign were \$82 to \$83, gold, and American \$72 to \$75, currency.

Here is the confession that, during the last year, our iron manufacturers have been able to undersell the British in Canada; that there has been no British bar-iron imported to this country in 1874, and no pig-iron except some small quantities of Scotch pig which are es-sential to mix with the American pig in mak-ing iron bars. In fact, these iron-men have —and boast of it—an absolute monopoly in the iron trade of the United States. Nevertheless, they are fiercely demanding at Washington an increase even of the present high taxes on iron, and opposing the restoration of the revenue tax on tes and coffee.

THE POLICY OF SHORT CUTS.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, of Illinois has proposed in a caucus of Republican mem-bers of Congress that the present Congress, which expires on the 3d of March next, shall, in addition to making the appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1876, also make the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1877; in other words, two years ahead. The reason given for this extraordinary legislation is that, the next House being Democratic, that body may

refuse to make the appropriations for the army which the Government may demand.

We fail to see, in the suggested reason, any justification for any such proceeding as that proposed by Mr. HURLBUT and seconded by Gen. BUTLER. It is within the realms of pessibilities that the House of Representa-tives may be Democratic not only for two years, but for four years, and we think such a result may be counted among the certain-ties unless the present Congress abstain from a variety of vicious legislation which has been proposed, and which will be urged, and which may be enacted. It is true the next House of Representatives will be Democratic, and members of the present House might profitably ask themselves why it is that, while the present House stands, in round numbers, 200 Republicans to 92 Democrats and 92 Republicans. These may not be the exact figures, but they are proportion-ately correct. If they will inquire they will learn that the Republicans were in a ma-jority of two-thirds in the session of 1873, and that that Congress voted the benus of back-pay, and forward-pay; they will renember, also, that that Congress made suc extravagant appropriations for every branch of the public service for the year 1878-'4 that a the end of the year there was a deficit in the Treasury, compelling the Government to reissue twenty-six millions of canceled Treasury notes, and to omit the payment of \$30,000,000 into the Sinking Fund. They will remember that, in that same Congress, there were revelations of flagrant dish and bribery, and corruption among Congress-men of all parties in relation to the Credit Mobilier and other legislation. It is now de-veloped that the same two Houses of Congress which investigated and refused to expel or punish those convicted of complicity in the Credit Mobilier fraud, voted a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company for which that Company paid nearly \$1,250,000 of money. They should also remember that the country has, ever since 1863, been burdened with a most iniquitous and oppressive system of taxation, enacted under the pretext of "protecting" industry, and that Congress has been deaf to the demands of the people for relief; and that the present Congress which met in the midst of a most disa financial panic, after a six-months' session, adjourned without any action looking to either a relief from protective taxation, re-duction of expenditures, reform of the cur-

rency, or improvement in the national credit.

In the recess the people elected successors to 200 of the members of the present House, and, in the process, reversed the political ascendency in the body. With that lesson before them, what is the present House do-

ing? The majority has already passed an

act increasing the taxes upon the people in what is known as the "Little Tariff" act. The Congress that has enacted this this vish Little Tariff law is just now investigating in one Committee how far Congress was bribed into voting a subsidy of half was bribed into voting a subsidy of half a million of dollars annually to the Pacific Mail Company, while another Committee is preparing a bill to grant Tom Scorr an annual subsidy of six or seven millions of dollars in gold to pay interest on the bonds of his rotten and bankrupt wild-cat railroad corporations. Committees of the most eminent and able Republican lawyers of both Houses have reported to Congress that the election in Louisiana in 1872 was a "gigantic frand:" that the Government there installed

the army to prevent the people emancipating themselves from a monstrosity which has no parallel in this country.

it is inadvisable for the Republican party to follow any farther the disastrous lead of Gen. BUTLER in any short cuts to power, or snap judgments upon the popular will. The present Congress has fully as much as it can manage in attending to its own business, and not undertake to legislate for its successors. Already the Republicans have lost one House, and their power in the other is set ou ly threatened and impaired. A few more changes and the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of Congress. The legislation now proposed HURLBUT and BUTLER the kind to perpetuate the public opposition to the further prosecution of the war which colored ten years ago. The same people, in the aggregate, that elected the present Re-publican House, have since elected their Democratic successors. Let the next Con-gress meet its own responsibilities. Let the Democrats attempt revolution if they dare, but let this Congress mind its own business; let it keep clear of Tem Scott, and Jan rid of the dead-beat Kellogo and the Louis ana scandal; let it keep its own hands clean and it will do more to head off the Democrate than can ever be done by attempting to legis ate for its successors.

SILLY PELICANS.

To put it in very mild language, the people of New Orleans are making asses of them selves in their treatment of Gen. SHERIDAN In the pursuance of their impotent revenge and blind hatred, they have recourse to series of systematic annoyances of the General, which are not only cowardly, but puerile and unworthy of grown-up men and women It is considered the proper thing for men t for the military operations of Jan. 4, with which he had nothing to do; and for women to look black and frown upon him as they pass him on the street. The roughs hang him in effigy. Shopkeepers expose carica-tures of him in their windows, and dolls dressed to imitate him, with some scurrilon legend inscribed upon them. Actresses on the stage curry popular favor by introducing allusions to him in low 'gags." Singers chant ribald songs in which his name occurs. Young women at the opera change their seats when he comes in their neighborhood. The whole population, in fact, in the ecstacy of its hatred, which is barren of any definite result, vents its spleen as children do by making faces, turning up their noses, and calling names; and, as the fe male sex at the South is specially accom-plished in this direction, having had some experience during the War of the Rebellion with Gen. Burnes, and during the war of 1812 with Gen. Jackson, both of whom were exposed to the same sort of obloquy, the women devote their spare time to this elevating and womanly business. Even the male sex has forgotten the PACKARDS and KELLOGOS, the real authors of their troubles, and concentrates its venom on SHER-IDAN principally because SHERIDAN is a Union man and a soldier, a rough rider, and a bold fighter. Perhaps such conduct ought to be expected from a foreign people, bought of a foreign country, kept from being disloyal to the Union in the last war with Great Britain by Gen. JACKSON, and in the War of Secessi by Gen. BUTLER, and fastened into the body politic by bayonets, three times driven in; but we hardly expected such a large-hearted, magnanimous, and chivalric people—people whose honor is so sensitive that it is tainted by anything plebeian coming between them and the wind-capable of lowering themselves of spleen. We had supposed that the peo-ple of New Orleans would have wrapped themselves up in their dignity, and greeted Gen SHERIDAN with freezing hauteur and silence. In place of that they are acting in a manner more like monkeys than men, dis-playing a spleen which is infantile, and ex-posing themselves to the ridicule of the whole country. It only adds to the ridiculousness of their actions that Gen. Sheridan himself is not affected by them. He goes on his way as quietly and calmly as if he were attending to routine business in Chicago, showing that he understands the childish and silly character of these actions, and recognize the fact that they are harmless. The New Orleans people ought to understand by this

not relieve them. Admiral PORTER'S annual report for 1874 on the navy is not pleasant reading to an American, however entertaining it may prove to nations which consider war with the United

time that Gen. SHERIDAN is not the author of

their troubles and is not responsible for their

continuance, and that their silly antice will

States as one of the possibilities of the future.

The larger portion of our ships are of wood. They have neither improved machinery nor improved guns. European navie can out-sail and out-shoot them with ease A fleet of one-fourth the size, built on modern principles, could destroy them. One such vessel as the British ram Invincible could sink our entire wooden navy! There are forty-eight monitors on the register. Six of them are fit for service. Even they, however, would be of little avail against the Inrincible. Their guns could not hurt her, unles they were at very close quarters, and her guns could pierce their armor through and through. They cannot be used for anything but harbor-service, if the weight of their plating should be increased, because a heavy sea would swamp them. "Of the forty-eigh to sink as harbor-obstructions." Only one of them, the Dictator, has any speed. As a whole, our navy is to that of foreign powers as a foot-soldier armed with a pistol is to a mounted man in armor armed with a breech-loading rifle. In case of war with a first-class power, our commerce would be swept from the seas, our ports shut up, and, perhaps our seaboard cities taken. These unpleasant facts are well known, so the Admiral says.

which, with half the coal and the men now required by our vessels, would be twice as effective. A number of monitors and torpedo-boats should be constructed for harborservice, and 5,000 tons of the best possible to iron-clad ships should be built every year. So the Admiral advises. Great Britain adds 20,000 tons of such vessels to her navy annually. In a word, all other nations are keeping up to the times. We are not. We are at themsercy of foreign powers. A week of coastward warfare would destroy more wealth than will be required in years to keep our navy in prime condition for defense and offense. Such are the views of the Admiral After all, is not our chief reliance in what half the coal and the men now proved. By narrowing the channel, they include the proposed road to the South? Whom is it the proposed road to the South? Whom is it the proposed road to the South? Whom is it going to carry or create? What have the river-bed. It is a strong point in favor of the jet-to in favor of the jet-to in favor of the pet-to one to oppose, but supplements, nature. The mouth of the Mississippi was once, so geologists say, near Cairo, III., perhaps a few miles north of it. The North, where shirt-ruffles are not worn, money is made by making sure that the investment will pay. If the Banne condition for defense and offense. Such are the views of the Admiral After all, is not our chief reliance in what would be the men now proved. By narrowing the channel, they include the proposed road to the South? Whom is it the proposed road to the South? Whom is it therefore deepens the river-bed. It is a strong point in favor of the jet-to ment of the proposed road to the South? What indeed which it will run to sell? What can they buy? How are they going to carry or create? What have the arid, waterless, rainless sections through the arid, waterless, rainless sections through the rich as the proposed road to the South? What in the proposed road to the South? What can they buy? How are they going to carry or create? What can they buy? nsible for the enforced maintainsnoe of legal fraud, and the country disturbed a lot of new ships, with compound engines, tually by the necessary interference of which, with half the coal and the men now proved. By narrowing the channel, they inthis legal fraud, and the country disturbed a lot of new ships, with compound engines, perpetually by the necessary interference of which, with half the coal and the men now Under these circunistances we suggest that works, rather than in iron-clads or monitors? This seems to be the opinion of the President, as expressed in his recent special message.

THE ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

The ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

The proposition to admit two more "rotten borough" States, with four Senators, into the Union, is beginning to meet with the hostility which such an absurd proposition deserves. The Cincinnati Commercial, referring to the engineers of the scheme, who want to get into office, says:

We presume they are as good men as the average of their fellow-politicians; but we utterly deny that the country owes them anything, and we especially deny that it is fair or right for Congress to dilute our political system for no valid reason in the world, by voting to create new States which may give these gentlemen the seats of Senators and Representatives. Let Congress wait for the facts. Let another decennial census come round, and show whether these would-be States are really advancing with rapid strides in population and intelligence, or are simply mushroom growths without the elements which have made great Commonwesiths of some of the Northwestern States in a very few years. By the last consus three-fourths of the adult population of New Maxico could neither read nor write. What kind of a people is that to be clothed with the full power and panoply of a State in a Republic whose institutions rest upon the intelligence of its citizens?

Gen. HAZEN, in his North American Review article, to which we have before alluded, con-

article, to which we have before alluded, contributes some important testimony bearing upon this point. He says:

It is possible that, at some remote period, the good lands of the country may be so densely populated as to cause many to seek a precarious existence by such meager farm ng as is possible in this region; but, until then, the occasional great stock-grower, the scattered groups of miners, and the fortunate farmer, or groups of them, in the narrow valleys, who can control a little water for irrigation, will comprise the population. As an example of such populations we have Nevada, where about all its capacity is this direction is utilized. It has been represented in Congress, by its two Sensions, for ten years, and it has a population of about 40,000, or about one-third as many as a single Congressional District in the populous States. And New Mexico, which for twenty years has been in our full occupation, is another example. It costs many million dollars for its administration; yet take away the army, its hangers-on, and the translent miners, and the remaining American population could sit in the shade of a good-sized apple-tree.

The proposition is so wrongful upon its face that there is little room for argument. No valid reason has yet been offered why they

No valid reason has yet been offered why they should be admitted. On the other hand, there is every reason why they should not be. No cause can be adduced which can warrant the admission of a State of 40,000 or 50,000 people, and giving it an equal number of Senators with States having 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people. If Colorado and New Mexico are admitted, there is no reason why Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Dakota, and Washington Territory should not be admitted also, and given State representation in the Senate. They now have one Delegate each in the House of Representatives to look after their interests, and that is enough for Ter-ritories which only contain the popula-tion of a single county in the populous States. The whole population of the nine or ten Territories, and the State of Nevada added, is not equal to that of the City of Chicago or St. Louis. The demand for State representation by those Territories, with their handful of versal protest against this attempt of a few politicians to place Colorado, with its 50,000 people, and New Mexico, with its 90,000 halfreeds, three-fourths of whom can neithe read nor write, into the United States Senat on an equal footing with New York or Illinois. If they are admitted, then let all the rest of them in. Congress has no moral right to discriminate against one "rotten borough and in favor of another,

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPL

The "Father of Waters" has had his mouth choked up with sand and silt for many years. There has been such hot debate abo the best way to clear it out that the imm ate necessity for doing the job in some way has been rasher ignored. Some decisive ac-tion may be expected speedily, however, for the Commission of engineers appointed to examine the different projects has submitted an almost unanimous report in favor of Capt. Eaps' plan. One man recommended the Fort St. Philip Canal scheme, but all the others indorsed the jetty system, which is that proposed by Eans. The canal would have to be dug through a sort of bottomless pit, where the soil is a spongy compound of water, ooze, and slush. It is claimed, and upon good authority, that the firm ground lies over 100 feet below the surface of this quagmire. We take these figures from the Commission's report. The stuff can be dipped up in many places with a bucket, and the surrounding earth will at once coze into the cavity. A spadeful of earth thrown on the surface speedily sinks to the common the surface speedily sinks to the common level, and a stone disappears as if it had been thrown upon a pool of water. If a walled ditch were constructed through this region, the walls would ere long be at the bottom, and the future scientist, finding them hundreds of feet beneath the surface, would draw learned inferences from their workmanship about the civilization of the antediluvian peo-ple who built them. The Fort St. Philip Canal is rejected by the Commission for the following reasons: Its execution would be too difficult and expensive; it would give a channel of only 800 feet, against one of 580 in the South Pass, if the latter is improved by jetties; its cost would be \$11,514,200, or by jetties; its cost would be \$11,514,200, or twice that, as the case might be, against \$7,942,110 for the South-Pass jetty improvement; passage through it would be slow, on account of the delay made necessary by the locks; it would have to be constantly

neis in order to allow the heavier ships to reach New Orleans in any reasonable time.

For such reasons, six of the seven engineers charged with the recommendation of a feasi-ble plan, after having studied the subject abroad and at home, concur in the opinion that the jetty system of Capt. Eane should

be adopted.

This system is, in brist, as follows: Piers, somposed of bundles of trees, weighed down

of bars that effectually barred navigation. At the present rate of natural jetty-building, it would take 178 years for the river-banks to reach the crest of the present bar, which lies 7 1-3 miles to the south. Then there would be another delta and another great bar. Capt. Eass says that the bar has been just 7 1-3 miles from the completed banks ever since the white man has known the river. He infers that this is the distance at which the average current of the river will certainly form it. If, therefore, man builds, in two or three years, the jetties which the river cannot construct in less than 178 years, the next bar will be nearly two centuries in forming, and may not form at all, for the forming, and may not form at all, for the cross-currents of the Gulf sweep over the spot where it would otherwise be. The Board of engineers think, however, that the jetties would have to be annually prolonged. The wording of their report on this point is somewhat obscure. If this annual prolongation is to go on forever, the jetties will reach Yucatan at the course of these in course of these in course of these in course of these in course of the incourse of these in course of these in course of these incourse of these incourse of these incourse of the course of the cou

tan or Cuba in course of time. This favorable report of six out of seven engineers will probably secure the adoption of the jetty plan, especially since the seventh member of the Board opposed it only on the ground of its practicability, saying expressly,
"If an adequate and permanent channel
could be obtained at any one of the passes, it would no doubt be preferable to the proposed

The improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi is a work of national importance,—one of the few internal improvements which should be executed at the national expense. Its completion would be of more value to the South than that of any number of Tom Scorr railroads across the Arizonian deserts.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN MEXICO. By a recent vote of the Mexican Congress, the order of nuns called the Sisters of Charity in that country were formally disbande ty in that country were formally disbanded and ordered to disperse. This was the last religious order left in a country which only a few years ago swarmed with them. Before the French occupation of Mexico, it was estimated that the monks, nuns, and other church corporations, owned one-third of all the land in Mexico, and the best lands at that; now, with the dispersement of the Sisters of Charity, not one of these societies is left. This charity, not one or these societies is left. This governmental crusade against religious orders will generally appear to be cruel in this country, where there are scarcely any monks, and where the nuns, such as Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy, command respect even from Protestants for their admirable care of the Protestants for their admirable care of the sick and visiting of the poor. But the religious orders in Mexico were very different from anything we have as yet experienced in this country. They had become an insupportable burden to the people. They were a treacherous element in politics, and a leprosy in morals. The people bore with them in patience, and on account of their devotion to the Roman Church, until they had betrayed Mexico to the rule of the French. popular revolution against them began in Maximilian's time, and has now been completed with their entire extermination Some members of religious orders which retained their moral and religious character people, is every way unreasonable, illogical, have emigrated en masse to other countries; and absurd, besides being a gross wrong to the populous States. There should be a unistance, told by a correspondent writing from the City of Mexico, that most of the frian have become brigands and gamblers, and many of the former nuns are now following

an open life of shame, This Mexican war against religious orders is by no means exceptional. It is not even the first time that it has been found necessary to break them up in a Catholic country. I to break them up in a Catholic country. In former times they became so loose in morals or so dangerous in politics that they frequently encountered the opposition of society as organized into government. France and Southern Germany were once pretty effectually scoured of what had become a moral and social pest, and the first Napoleon found some good material for his army in the monasteries, and transformed the idle ablamonasteries, and transformed the idle able-bodied monks into useful soldiers. In later days, Italy has been compelled to resort to disbandment of the orders and confiscation of their property in order to protect itself from the great hold which they had acquired on property, libraries, schools, and in other social and Government matters. BISMARCK has had to drive the Jesuits out of the German Empire as the only safeguard against their in-trigues. That such a superstitious people as the Mexicans should have resorted to this summary revolt against monkish societies is, indeed, a remarkable event.

A RUFFLE-SHIET.

The Nashville Banner is growling over the assumption that, although the South had for many years the ascendency in the National Councils, the North has always secured the plunder. Says the Banner:

A few tumble-down Federal buildings and a gigantic poverty tell the tale of the shirt-which was all ruffla. When we had the opportunity to feather our nest we stuck the feathers in our cap and went bare-legged. Instead of building up our cities and our railroads, constructing public edifices, and opening lines of travel, we wasted our time and our talents in declamation, in the politics of that noble bird, the spreadestie. We crated about the blessed cotton-bale. We sawed the air over the cussed African. We falled to see that the African would take care of the outon-bale, and that the cotton-bale would take care of the outon-bale, and that the cotton-bale would take care of the stoop-conquering sort, pursued the wise policy of the baleon in the menagerie, and kept its mouth shut, securing what it could.

The point to all this pathetic blather and this melancholy exhibition of the ruffled shirt without a tail is, that the "South" wants an appropriation from the nation for the Texas

\$7,942,110 for the South-Pass jetty improvement; passage through it would be slow, on account of the delay made necessary by the locks; it would have to be constantly dredged (dredging the mouth of the Mississippi has already cost millions of dollars) to prevent its filling up; and, even when it was first constructed, its capacity would be so small that light vessels, drawing 12 to 14 feet of water, would have to use the natural channels in order to allow the heavier ships to reach New Orleans in any reasonable time.

For such reasons, six of the seven engineers charged with the recommendation of a feasi-Union Pacific, and the bond aid to the same, must be charged to both South and North, as it is not a sectional but a central national highway. This, however, does not furnish any good reason why Congress should attach a shirt-body to the Southern ruffles. If the Nashville Banner does not consider it an indignity to its shirt-ruffles,

this country has been rather too general has always been bitterly opposed. The poli-ticians have favored the Reform, provided nothing was done about it, and the Two or three plans have been propo-but, as yet, few precedents fo other countries have been quoted, are glad to be able to do part towards remedying the latter defect. Brazil is credited, by a recent traveler, with an original method of reforming official malan original method of reforming official mal-practice. The remedy is applied by the people and is confined to getting bad men out of office. Carpers may style it somewhat lawless, but it is the custom, and the English common law is but solidified custom. The Reform is conducted in this wise-or in this foolish, as the ready pleases. When the Brazilian peasant is displeased with an official, he cuts the throat

of a he-goat (on the principle of vicarious atonement, we presume), and hangs the animal at the door of the official's residence. with this couplet affixed:

Then, if the "old goat" does not mend his ways, he is duly gashed until his throat is past mending. There are difficulties in the way of this system, we must admit. The supply of he-goats might give out, for one thing, before half the gashable officials had been notified of their misdeeds. American ingenuity, however, could be trusted to devise some remedy. A cut throat calf could convey an added hint, and in the rural districts a specimen of the mephitis Americana might add flavor to the proceeding. Then, after the lapse of the allotted number of days, the police force might have to be doubled in order to prevent the unseemly spectacle of a number of young and old officials fleeing through the streets in their efforts to avoid figuring as he goats in the second part of the drama. It this rough-and-ready plan of reform is finally adopted, it would pay somebody to start a stock-farm devoted to he-goat-raising. The demand from Louisians and Arkansas could be relied upon as an unfailing source of

Mr. SAMUEL WILKESON has been heard from for the first time since he declared so astu that the BEECHER-TILTON scandal would "knock the 'Life of Christ' higher 'an a kite." He puts in an appearance in the New York *Herald* for the purpose of saying:

York Herald for the purpose of saying:

To the Editor of the Herald:

The dispatch to the Herald stating that the chief opposition to the parage of the Texas and Pacific Aid bill proceeds from ... Northern Pacific interest, and that I am the bead of this opportion, is a mire presentation. The Northern Pacific has not obstructed Mr. Scott and will not obstruct him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875. SANUEL WILKESON.

Now it wasn't necessary for Mr. WILKESON to say this. Of course he wouldn't oppose Mr. Tom Scott in his raid upon Congress.

Mr. WILKESON is not that kind of a man. He is not composed to subsidies and agracially is is not opposed to subsidies, and especially is he not opposed to railroad subsidies. Mr. Wilkeson, it will be remembered, was the paid romancer of the Jay Cooks railroad. He was the discoverer of the "balmy isothermal line" and "perennial spring" on the line of JAY COOKE's road. WILKESON would now like to see Mr. Ton Scorr get his subsidy, and then lend Mr. Scorr the assistance of his brilliant imagination and de criptive pen for a part of that same sub We haven't a particle of doubt that Mr. Winkeson could discover a "heavenly isothermal line" and "perennial spring" all along the Texas & Pacific Road if Mr. Tou Scorr would only employ him for that purpose at a good splay. good salary.

We print in another part of this morning's paper a short letter addressed to the Financier by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in reply to some criticisms which that paper had made about the Finance bill which was recently passed by Congress. We desire to call par-ticular attention to one point which Mr. SHERMAN makes, viz. : that when banks retire their notes, which they have done and will do rapidly, this is a reduction of the aggregate currency, while every issue to new or old banks involves a retirement of a ratable amount of United States notes. This is true, and it gives the bill the power of steadily bringing back the country to a condition for the re-sumption of specie-payment. Banks may now retire their currency to any extent to which they see fit; and the present high pre-mium on bonds will amphable in the premium on bonds will probably induce present banks to retire a considerable amou But when these banks desire to reissue the But when these banks desire to reissus these currency, they cannot do it without a corresponding reduction by the Government in the outstanding irredeemable legal-tender notes. The retiring of the \$82,000,000 of legal-tender may thus be accomplished much sooner than was anticipated, and, as they cannot be reissued, we shall be just \$82,000,000 or the standard of t

OOO nearer specie-payment than we are now.

The letter from Col. THEODORE YATES, which was printed yesterday in TRE TRIBURE, settles a long-disputed point in one chapter in the history of the Rebellion, viz : whether the brave Gen. Lyon met his death at the head of the Iowa troops or of the Kanaas troops The volunteers from both States have claimed the honor. There were two gaps in the feld that day at Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lrow fell at the head of the First Iows Volunteers while leading them to cover one of those gap.
The Kansa; troops were drawn on to all up The Kansa; troops were drawn on to fill up the other gap on the left, and they supposed they were acting under the eye and direct orders of Gen. Lyon in person. The last turns ont to be that Gen. Lyon walready dead at that time, though it was not generally known, and that Col. Yarza, then a Captain in a Missour regiment, who resembled Lyon somewhat in size and looks, saw the weakness of the pasition, assumed command on the left, and after the disaster had been saved, moved leaft to his own regiment without revealing his to his own regiment without rev identity. This explanation of a mooted

pariper population. The worked up by the clergy is letters should not be delive the Town Council appeared idea. It was moved to petit General to close the Postneral to close the Post-Coday, and for a while then employes, moved to petition for more clerks and carrier later of those already emplo ng, and even pre

PERSONA

Spurgeon declines to lectroscopic digars cost so much.

Adjt.-Gen. A. L. Higgins Mr. Evarts is said to be r

lege, as a testimonial to I of \$10,000. Nana Sahib is not capture mission has beard witness nounces that the captive is a Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Co tion, yesterday returned from trip, and is stopping at the G The probable marriage of Spain to the eldest daughter Charles, is talked about in the

going to establish a fishin. Hole, in Massachusetts. A fis

Holman Hunt's new pictu from a Successful Bird's Nesti supposed to be an insidious de Brooklyn jury.

And now Alexis bas commit eretion by falling in love a French actress. He is not fis to and is sent to Australia.

end is sent to Australia.

Mrs. Leonowens, the gifted guest of Mrs. Kate N. Dog The subject of her eloquent de Siam without one plea."

The Hon. Francis Colton, Farmers' Bank, Galesburg, Ill mont yesterday. He was may to Miss Annie C. Snively, at B.

A little boy named Matthew kindly treated at the Greenwie pital, saved up his pennies an mas present to the institution The Hon. John H. Walker, mte Constitutional Convention died at his residence in Erie ye He had been in feeble health fo

On the proposal of the Ber Emperor has conferred the gre art on the painters, F. Adam Tadems, Lendon; and De She left of him, will write a book travail of appearing not to b efficials of that city will cons

efficials of that city will conspar to fibe volume.

Because the British Court of to allow Mr. Machonochie to Episcopal Church, the Bisho says that Court has conspired. tor of St. Albans. Rector of St. Albans.

The account in last Satur
Judge Sibley's visit to the Can

Judge Sibley's visit to the Car
is creating a vasi deal of amus
where the Judge is known as
proper men in the world,
Judge Maunsell B. Field,
time Secretary of Legation at
ant Secretary of the Treasury
senden, and McCullough, died
on Sunday, aged 54 years.

Mrs. Van Cott. the comment

Mrs. Van Cott, the famous preacher, is expected to begin ings in this city Monday. She Ex-Senator Nye's insanity form, poor man! He imagines

waiting for his coffu. He-friends in Butler, Chandler, an anderstand the feeling to a nic Paris has set the example to world by condemning Ernes spector of Police, to five yes for being an accomplice of p it, ye Superintendents, and be The Marquis of Ripon, prevision to Roman Catholicism, hading of a farge course for the C He has had the edifice finished ed it to the communion had free

Bishop-elect Leighton Cols-du Lac Diocesa, preached to a Fond du Lac on Sunday eveni-satisfaction. It is generally u will accept, and that he will a his home.

It is rumored, and the rumo respectable amount of prob Turuer, present General Man House, will switch over to a after the lat of next mooth after the 1st of pert month, and Sam Turner, whose name of the firs, were inseparable in of Chicago hotels, will again to Grand Parific.

The Sicr and Heraid of Pacontains the obtinary of En Spencer, of the United States found dead early on the morni his room in the Washington H. Mr. Spencer was attached to thydrographic party, on daily in His widowed mother lives in C. The Rt. Rev. Repter Veneza

The Rt.-Rev. Herbert Vaugh Catholic Rishop of Salford, a try to promote Catholic missic gross in the South, arrived in the test of the steamer Oceanic. He seven pricets, who will be steamerlies in the South. The proceeded to Baltimore, which is of the mission.—New York The Chicago's calcharted

ef the mission.—New York To Chicago's celebrated Evan Whittle and Bilsa, whose cloque many a sinner trembling to the sance, have gone to Philadelphi Union Evangelical services beinty. A meeting of city pastors lean churches, was held there in many a programme of cervices their coming. The Philadelphi Mr. Bliss as "a celebrated a who sings the Gospels in solic great power and tenderness in to Mr. Bankey." Maj. Whittle "a friend and fellow-laborer of sudowed with similar spirit and The following has an air of The following has an air or which Mr. J. M. Ammons can Nortes. Solverthe Acres hereby given to J. M. Am and commissions as a Solisting County Relief Seciety, given to his of the County Relief Seciety, given to his one counties of said Reciety, sinte Central Relief Committee, forms, are revoked, and said Anniur to Jewall City, Kan, immediatement, all persons or secieties contributing to him, either as the County Relief Seciety or the Christill City,

VICE REFORM IN BRAZIL own for Civil-Service Reform is has been rather too general to d. "This particular measure d. This particular measure en bitterly opposed. The poli-favored the Reform, provided done about it, and the people se plans have been proposed. et, few precedents free have been quoted. remedying the latter defect

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another part of this morning's letter addressed to the Financier HERMAN, of Ohio, in reply to s which that paper had made nance bill which was recently gress. We desire to call parion to one point which Mr. es, viz.: that when banks retire hich they have done and will is is a reduction of the aggrewhile every issue to new or aretirement of a ratable amount es notes. This is true, and it the power of steadily bringing ntry to a condition for the respecie-payment. Banks may fit; and the present high preids will probably induce the e banks desire to reissue their cannot do it without a correaction by the Government in ng irredeemable legal-tender etiring of the \$82,000,000 of sy thus be accomplished much was anticipated, and, as they med, we shall be just \$82,000,-

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d command on the left, and, her had been saved, moved back giment without revealing his explanation of a mooted quesseived with joy from the susof that day.

m has invaded the renowned city, noted for its east-iron idols, sties, Brummagen blades, and

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUKES TUESDAY,

A proper to the control of th

The Hon. Francis Collon, Fresident of the Farmer's Balk, Calesburg, Ill, was at the Tomocty systerday. He was married on the 18th to Miss Aniel C. Snirely, at Ricollyn, N. Y.

A little boy named Matthews, who had been kindly treated at the Greenwich Seamon. He copied a saved up his pennies and made a Chrasman present to the institution of 6 shillings. The Hon. John H. Walker, Fresident of the Ricollyn College o

scolars hit their roles well, especially the former, who displays wonderful endurance, and sings through the whole three hours with admirable freshness, vigor, and dramatic effect. Mr. Hall is also entitled to credit for the expressive and vigorous manner in which he intones his heraldic utterances.

As there are many who have not yet been able to obtain easis, and numerous requests have

to obtain seats, and numerous requests have been sent to the management to give a third performance, it has been decided to give it again on Friday evening, in place of "Rigoletto," which had been previously announced. This evening, "The Marriage of Figuro" will be presented, with the following cast:

The Marquis of Ripon, previous to his conver-sion to Boman Catholicism, had begun the build-ing of a large church for the Church of England.

will accept, and that he will make Fond du Lac It is rumored, and the rumor bears with it a respectable amount of probability, that Sam Turner, present General Manager of the Palmer House, will switch over to the Grand Pacific

"King John" ranks among the unfamiliar of the stage for their knowledge of the bard. It is not in the general repertory of stars, and, possessing less of consecutive interest, has little sensing less of consecutive interest, has little sensing less of consecutive interest, has little

and Harry Murdoch as Hubert—a cast sufficiently strong to win respect, even though the accessories were of not the highest conceivable order.

Mrs. Booth is a lady of marked personal graces. A little below madium height, the possessor of a sweet patrician face, features of perfectly classic mold, rich in wealth of expression; a graceful carriage, and a voice at once musical, ringing, and attuned to pathetic utterances as well as to the declamatory mood of passion. If shrthing is lacking in her Consignee, it is physique. She imparts to the character the grace of womanhood and regal dignity, and is especially fortunate in the stormier scenes of passion and indignation she desurres to rank high. Her nostrile quiver with passion, her eves dista, and the power of declamation is well sustained, and reaches its climax with an occasional creecendo which is

be the again on letto, "which This evening.

A. J. Smith presents a one-story cottage plan. 20 by 43, approximately fire-proof, to cost \$1,200, and a two-story building of the same character, to cost \$1,700, and a store, with dwelling above, 24 by 57, to cost \$3,600.

T. S. Morrison presents a plan of wooden-block house, 25 by 26, to cost \$1,675, and a store block house, 25 by 26, to cost \$1,725—approximately fire-proof.

and dwelling dreports a plan of cottage 21 by 30, to cost \$995, and a store and dwelling, 25 by 60, to cost \$2,600—nearly fire-proof.

Howe & Gilbert present a plan for a two-story cottage, 18 by 25, to cost \$1,400, and a store and dwelling, 25 by 60, to cost \$3,300—nearly fire-proof.

cottage, 18 by 26, to cost \$1,400, and a store and dwelling, 25 by 60, to cost \$3,300—nearly fire-proof.

Jehn Kirkman presents a plan of store and dwelling, 25 by 50, to cost \$4,164, and a two-story cottage, 15 by 18, to cost \$4,000—absolutely fire-proof.

I. C. Zarbell presents plans for a two-story dwelling, 20 by 28, to cost \$1,250, and a store and dwelling, 20 by 55, to cost \$1,250, and a store and dwelling, 20 by 55, to cost \$1,250, and a store and dwelling, 22 by 70, to cost \$1,500, and a store and dwelling, 25 by 70, to cost \$3,500—nearly fire-proof.

Johnson & Eidelman present plans for a dwelling, 21 by 25, and store and dwelling, 25 by 60, to cost \$5,000—almost entirely fire-proof.

Lyman Bridges presents plans for a cottage, 20 by 30, to cost \$1,250, and a store and dwelling, 25x60, to cost \$2,750, and a plan for a two-story dwelling, 20 by 36—nearly tre-proof.

W. N. Drake presents plans for a cottage, 18 by 33, to cost \$2,500, and a plan for a store, with dwelling above—very at fire-proof.

J. Austin presents plans for a two-story dwelling, 20 by 30, to cost \$1,700—approximately fire-proof.

Hainsworth & Son present plans of a constory cottage, 18 by 36, to cost \$1,364, and a store and dwelling, 26 by 52, to cost \$2,530—approximately fire-proof.

Ben J. Bartiett presents several plans for twe-story cottages, costing from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and a store and dwelling, to cost \$2,600—approximately fire-proof.

F. O. Weary presents plans for a cottage, 19

Peter Zeoder's bakery. The fiames were fairly at their destructive work before a stream of water could be brought to bear on them, but in about ten minutes thereafter they were entirely extinguished. There was a strong west wind hiswing at the time. As to the origin of the fire there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire was set in an addition on the back of the bakery, and its course can be distinctly traced. Pete Zender, who lessed the house of Shaffer, charges the proprieter with the work, while Shaffer says Zender wanted to throw up the lesse, and took this means to accomplish his purpose. Pete, at the time of the fire, was on bis ti-weekly crussde at Rosehill, while Shaffer, like Casabianca, stuck to his sick-bed while the devouring flames raced around him. Both men and both houses are no addition to Evanston. Zender has \$700 insurance on his furniture. Shaffer does not know whether there is any on the building or not. The origin of the fire will be carefully investigated, and the originator will undoubtedly receive his deserts.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—A fire occurred at the Navy Department to-day. It originated in the same portion of the building where there was a fire last year. It is supposed it was the result of account. result of spontaneous combustion. The last fire was traced to the same cause. It was at a time when there was no fire in the furnaces, and when there was no fire in the furnaces, and there could not have been a different origin. It is not absolutely known whether the fire to-day originated as before, or whether it took from a defective fire. The damage is confined to eight rooms of the upper floor under the roof. Nearly the entire Department building was drenched with water. The valuable papers in the Secretary's office were promotly removed. The volunteer efforts of the workmen on the State Department building, it is conceded, prevented a disastrous conflagration. After the fire of last year the valuable papers were taken from the upper floor. After the fire of last year the valuable papers were taken from the upper floor,
which has since then been the file room. Since
then it has been little more than a museum for
the department works. The only records burned
were reports of cruises and log-books. None
of the valuable records were destroyed or sericouly damaged. The work of the Department is
quite seriously interrupted by the fire. The entire building is little more than a fire-trap, and
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PERIN, III., Jan. 25.—The Pekin Republican PERIN, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Pekin Republican extra of Saturday, the 23d, contains the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens held to express their sympathy for T. & H. Smith & Co. and employes in the loss of their shops by fire, and a card from T. & H. Smith & Co., assuring their patrons that they will rebuild the shops and be ready for a renewal of business within twenty days. They commenced clearing away the ruins to-day.

AT WALTHAM, ILL.

Special Dissoles is The Chouse Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 25.—This morning, at about Orraws, Ill., Jan. 25.—This morning, at about 6 o'clock, the dwelling of a farmer named Daniel Burks, living in the town of Waltham, 5 miles north of Ottawa, eaught fire from a defect in the chimney, and was burned to the ground in a very abort time. A portion of the furniture was saved. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Sacinaw, Mich., Jan. 25.—A grocery store, percedby H. M. Allan, and coounied by Mrs. Heary, was totally destroyed by fire at 3 a m to-day. Loss \$2,500. Insured for \$1,950 in the Phenix, of Brooklyn, and the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.

AT MANITOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Jan. 25.—The dwelling-bouse of Mrs. Smoke, valued at \$1,500, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance.

FAILURES.

PITTEBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Allegheny Trust Company stockholders met this afternoon. The statement, as yet incomplete, shows liabilities of \$492,543; assets of \$308,722, two-thirds of which are valuelees. An assessment was made of \$100 per share, half payable on the 15th prox., and the rest on call of the Directors. The ancessment will aggregate \$300,000.

ROGHENTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The George Washington Bank, of Corning, N. Y., a private institution, and controlled by George W. Patterson, was closed by the Sheriff on Saturday. Its liabilities are \$100,000. Many of the depositors are poor persons, and there is much excitement in the neighborhood.

Second Depotes to The Chicago Tribune.

Dies Mouras, Jan. 28.—The bank troubles did not distant the equantimity of Des Moines. Although Mr. Allen's bank was closed, and the key turned against thousands upon thousands of dellars needed hally in the business transactions of the city, yet there was no apprehension of failure to get them in due time. And, when Mr. Allen came here and told his creditors they should not lose a dollar, they were satisfied, and believed him. His word has never been questioned here. He has returned to Chicago to arange for correspondents, so as to as his bank going again here, which, he says, need not have been diosed a moment. The prompteess with which he lifted that morriage of \$666,000 on his real estate gave his friends double assumance that he means what he save: that he will pay every steady creditor dollar for delian.

NINE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.
BOUCHERSULE Can., Jan. 25.—A fire this morning destroyed a farm house occupied by Pierre
Dulude. His wife and eight children perished in
the flames. Dulude was seriously burned in his

A GUN-ROD SHOT THROUGH A MAN.
Special Dispitch to The Chicago Pribune.
HUNTERFOWN, Ind., Jan. 25.—While Manford
Parter was cleaning a loaded shot-gun Sunday
evening, is was accidentally discharged, and the
wiping-stick, which was in the barrel, passed
clear through his body, coming out under his
left shoulder. The stick was withdrawn with
great difficulty. He expired in a few moments.

A FATAL FALL.

Apostal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WHERESPARRE Pa., Jan. 25.—Charles T. Sigman, an employe in the Dathy Record effice, while returning home Saturday night, slipped on the ice and was so severely in jured that he died yesterday. Sigman was formerly on the editorial staff of the Phillipsburg Democrat, and also of the Mauch Chunk Democrat.

BIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED. FORT WATER, Ind., Jan. 25.-Mantord Parker,

RILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

Special Dissects to The Chicago Trioune.

LEBANON, O., Jan. 25.—Daniel Ayreman, a respectable farmer living 3 miles northeast of here, was killed to-day by a falling tree. He leaves a wife and children.

THE CALEDONIANS.

SAVINGS BANKS. THE Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' SAVINGS BANK,

Old Court House

LAR received from any person, and a bank book furnished. MARRIED WOMEN and minor

children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per

their savings upon real estate security at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES. SYDNEY MYERS, Managor.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF CARSON. Station. Bar, Thr. Wand, Mann Weather. PIRIE & CO. MADISON & PEORIA-STS

> In addition to other bargains heretofore ad-Linens and Housekeeping Goods. 100 pcs. all-linen Bleached Table Damask fered.
> Heavy Loom Dice Table Linens from 30 ets. up.
> Heavy and Fine Brown Table Damasks at great Heductions.
> 300 doz. all-linen Damask Napkins at 85 ets., worth \$1.25.
> 250 dos. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,— 250 dos. all-linen Damask Napkins at \$1,—a bargain.
> 450 dos. all-linen Damask Doylies at 45 ets. dos., worth 50 ets.
> Large lot Linen Loom Huck Towels at 7 and 10 ets. each.
> Large size Heavy Huck Towels, 15, 18 and 29 ets.,—great bargains.
> 500 dos. Heavy and Pine Bleached and Brown Damask Towels at 25 ets., former price 35 and 40 ets.
>
> 11-4 Heavy Bed Spreads for \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

11-4 Marseilles Quilts for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 Flannels and Blankets.

White Domet Flannels at 12%, 17 and 20 cts. a slaughter. White all-wool Flannels from 20 cts. up, White all-wool Flannels from 20 ets. up,
-sweeping reductions.

Heavy Shaker Flannels, 20, 30, and 35 cts.
-fully one-third off former prices.
Good all-wool Red Flannels, plain and
twilled, 25 cts. up.
Former 65 ct. quality Heavy Fine Red
Twilled Flannels for 45 cts.
Great bargains in Fine Wool Shaker Flannels.

Rich imported Embroidered Flannels
greatly reduced.

Blankets from \$2.75 up,—astonishing barrains.

Black Waterproofs, 65, 75 and \$1, worth one-half more. Heavy Union Cassimeres, 40 cts. s bar-Wool Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 ets. and \$1,-Wool Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 ets. and \$1,—a sweeping reduction.

Heavy Fine Wool Cassimeres, a good assortment, reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to \$1 and \$1.25.

Finer grades Cassimeres from 50 ets. to 75 ets. yard below former prices.

Bargains in Besvers, Coatings, and Broadclotts.

Great Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

Dress Goods and Bilks at a Heavy Sagrifice.

In addition to the above and the rest of our Mammoth Stock, Two Bankrupt Stocks, one of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, and the other of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, AND HAMBURG EMBROUDERIES, are offered in this sale at less than 50 cts. on the dollar.

Golden Opportunity.

GOODS FRESH IMPORTATIONS

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

Spurgeon thus responds to a request of a Boston Lecture Bureau that he visit this country:

'It is not possible for me to leave my work except for a short interval to rest. I have no one to occupy my pulpit, preside over my church, look after the college, govern the orphanage.

Light Toitor & Co. riciu, licitor & Lu.,

State and Washington-sts...

Are now daily receiving and placing in sale their Spring Importations of Linen and Housekeeping Goods generally, comprising the most Popular Manufactures, and much below former prices!

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BLEACHED DAM-ASKS at 75c. FULL LINES LOOM GOODS very low.

IRISH, BARNSLEY, SCOTCH, and GERMAN DAMASKS, low-priced, Medium, and Fine. FINE SETS CLOTHS and Napkins to match. 5-8 and 3-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, all qualities OVAL ROUND, and SOUARE DOYLIES and FANCY CLOTHS.

FRENCH CLOTHS, 231 colors, with Napkins. TURKEY RED and TOILINETTS. DAMASK, O. K., BUCK, BLEACHED and LOOM TOWELS.

HUCK, HONEYCOMB, DECE, and TURKISH PILLOW, SHIRTING, and SHEETING LINENS.

CRASH, HUCK, and DIAPER TOWELING. &c., &c., all at decidedly low prices! EDUCATIONAL

FERRY HALL a Institution for young ladies. Propagatory, Colli-late, and Art Departments. Spring and summer sen-ns of twenty weeks; will commence Fub. 5, 1875. Ap-y low admirate to ROWARD P. WESTON, IL

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN RECHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency.

TRIBUNE OFFICE

waiting for his coffin. He has sympathetic friends in Butler, Chandler, and others, who can

Paris has set the example to every city in the world by condemning Ernest Dermenon, In-spector of Police, to five years' imprisonment

for being an accomplion of pickpockets. Hear 8, ye Superintendents, and beware!

He has had the edifice finished, and has present ed it to the communion he first intended it for.

and Sam Turner, whose names, up to the time

of the firs, were inseparable in the management of Chicago hotels, will again join fortunes in the Grand Pacific.

His widowed mother lives in Chromass.

The Rt.-Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, sent to this country to premote Catholic missions among the negroes in the South, arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Oceanic. He is accompanied by

by the steamer Oceanic. He is accompanied by streamer Oceanic. He is accompanied by streamer pricets, who will be stationed at different missions in the South. The party at once proceeded to Baltimore, which is the headquarters of the mission.—New York Tribune, Jan. 25.

Chiesgo's celebrated Evangelists, Messre.
Whittle and Bliss, whose eloquence has brought
many a sinner trembling to the stool of repentmee, have gone to Philadelphia te attend the
Union Evangelical services being held in that
sity. A meeting of city pastors, representing fifsen churches, was held there last Priday to arange a programme of services in expectation of

anderstand the feeling to a nicety.

Bishop-elect Leighton Coleman, of the Fond du Lac Diocesa, preached to a large andience in Fond du Lac on Sunday evening, giving general astisfaction. It is generally understood that he

As this will be the first time this troupe has ever given the opera, the performance will be a

not in the general repertory of stars, and, pos-sessing less of consecutive interest, has little in common with the more familiar of the tragedies or historic dramas of the great author. Its historical inaccuracy, too, robs it of any claim to attention in that direction. But as a work of literary beauty it ranks among the best of Shakspears's creations. There are characters in it of deepest The Star and Heraid of Panama, of Jan. 14 contains the obtivary of Ensign Thomas C. Spercer, of the United States navy, who was found dead early on the morning of the 13th in his room in the Washington House at Aspinwall. Mr. Spencer was attached to the United States hydrographic party, on duty in Central America. His widowed mother lives in Cincinnati.

creations. There are characters in it of deepest complex interest, and passages of power and besuty unexcelled in the whole range of the drama. It was given in Chicago last with Charles Kean as King John and Mrs. Kean as Constance, some eight or nine years ago. It was played last evening at the Academy, with J. B. Booth as King John, Mrs. Agues Booth as Constance, Josephi Wheelook as Paulconbridge, and Harry Murdoch as Hubert—a cast sufficiently strong to win respect, even though the acces-

Chisago's colaborated Evangelists, Mesers.

Thittie and Illis, whose eloquence has brought many a sinser irembling to the stool of repenture, away can be rembling to the stool of repenture, away can be rembling to the stool of repenture, away can be rembling to the stool of repenture, away can be rembling to the stool of repenture, away can be rembling as the control of the remaining and stuments of the Constance, is a graceful carriage, and students which the Valon Evangelial services being held in that the Valon Evangelial services being held in that the valon of the control of the

amine the plane submitted. The most of the plane were spread before their gage. The most of the plane were from Chicaro architecta, but several were from Eastern cities, and one from England. The names of the several architecta, the character of their plane, with cost, is appended:

THE FLANE.

L. G. Hallberg presents plans for two two-story cottages, to cost \$1,500 and \$1,400 respectively. Also plan of store and dwelling, 25 by 70, to cost \$2,750—approximately fire-proof.

A LIVING CREATURE IN THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch In The Chicago Pribuna.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 25.—A borrible and sickening accident happened at the mill and elevator of J. F. Evans & Co. this morning at half-past 10. Jack Heffner, a laborer in their empast 10. ploy, while arranging a belt on a wheel, became entangled, and was held in it for nearly a minute. His neck was broken, one arm was severed from his body, and both legs reduced to a mass by their striking the tumbers at every revolution of the wheel. He leaves a wife and two children.

efforts to save the family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burn-ed to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies can be found. The eldest child was 13 years old, and the youngest a baby. A GUN-ROD SHOT THROUGH A MAN.

ACCIOENTALLY SHOT.
Special Disputch to The Cheenee Tribune.
Ganzanyze, Ill., Jan. 25.—A pistol in the hands of Charles Johnson accidentally exploded this afternoon, hitting Joseph Schryver in the side, and inflicting a dangerous wound. Physicians were promptly summoned but were unable to determine the location of the hall. He has at present in a precarious condition.

aged 24. was killed at Huntertown, this county, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun, which he did not know was loaded.

They Celebrate the Birth of Rebert Burns with a Dance and Supper, Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, the Cale-donian Ctub of Chicagolosistrated the occasion with a dance last night at Martine's Hall. There vere ever 100 couples present,—representatives of Auld Scotland. Prominent amongst them were Mr. Bobert Hervey, Chief of the Caledonians; Alex. W. Baffen, First Chief-tain; Robert Clark, Second Chieftain; William Edgaz, Third Chieftain; William Cocherne, Fourth Chieftain; Gen, and Mr. totally destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance.

AT BROWNSBORO, KY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—A destructive fire bruke out in the village of Brownsboro, Oldham Conniy, Ky., yesterday, in which air buildings were burned, including the Matchell Heats and three stores. Lose heavy. No insurance.

FAILURES.

Special Disputate to The Chiesce Tribusa.

FAILURES.

Perrissumo, Fa., Jan. 25.—The Allegheny Treat Commany stockholders met this afternoon. The statement, as yet incomplete, shows liabilities of \$402,543; assets of \$306,722, two-thirds of which are valueless. An assessment was made of \$100 per abare, half payable on the 15th prot., and the rost on call of the Directors. The assessment will aggregate \$200,000.

Rochersum, No. 1, Jan. 25.—The George Washington Bank, of Corning, N. T., a private institution, and controlled by George W. Patternoon, was closed by the Sheriff on Saturday. He liabilities are \$100,000. Many of the depositors are poor persons, and there is much scattement in the neighborhood.

Special Disputate to The Chiesce Tribuse.

DEM MONTER, Jan. 28.—The Secret Washington Bank, of Corning, N. T., a private institution, and controlled by George W. Patternoon, was closed by the Sheriff on Saturday. He liabilities are \$100,000. Many of the depositors are poor persons, and there is much scattement in the neighborhood.

Special Disputate to The Chiesce Tribuse.

DEM MONTER, Jan. 28.—The Market of the Chiesce of Monte of the Highland costume, amongst them not distant the equanimity of Des Moines. Although Mr. Allem came here and told his creditors the city, vet there was no apprehension of failure to get them in due time. And, when Mr. John Raffin, Mr. George T. Day, and Mr. John Kefay.

The pipers of Scotland were not forgotten, and test prevailed the music for the dancing, and the city, vet there was no apprehension of failure to get them in due time. And, when Mr. The supper was a quarter of the city, vet there was no apprehension of failure to get them. He was not considered the music for the

THE WEATHER.

WAREDERSON, D. C., Jan. 25.—In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Serthwest, lower becameter, higher temperature

than on Monday, increasing east or south winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and snow, except over the southern portion rain, but followed during the night by northwesterly winds and clearing weather.

LOCAL ORSENVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Time. |Bar. |Thr |Hu. | Wind, |Rain | Wither. 6:58 a. m. 30.43 3 100 N. W., fresh ... Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30.43 11 50 N. W., gentle ... Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30.42 18 52 S. W., fresh ... Clear. 2:55 p. m. 30.44 13 82 W., gentle ... Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30 47 14 82 W. gentle ... Clear. 10:14 p. m. 30.46 14 82 N. W., light ... Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 18; minimum GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

BILLIARDS. tion-Game Between Rudelphe and Vignaux-The Former Successful-American Billiards in London. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribure. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—The billiard touros-

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—The billiard tournament for the three-ball championship of Onio opened here to-day. There are nine entries, as follows: Thos. Gallagher, who played a match at the four-ball game in this city in 1871 with Samuel Turner, a selebrated player of Cincinnati, winning by 937 points, the game being 1,200. Mr. Gallagher has figured prominently in the New England States, as well as in Ohio, and has met superiors only on rare occasions. Tony Honing, who figured in the Ohio State Tournament, held in Cincinnati, in October, 1863, winning the third prize, the first and second being won by Choate and Ackarman, respectively. He afterwards won the champion due from Choate, but failed to retain it, the latter retrieving his defeat in a return game. In matches with Charles Davis, one at Memphis and the other at Little Rock, he defeated that expert by a good Charles Davis, one at Memphis and the other at Little Rock, he defeated that expert by a good majority in each game. Carter, who has made a good exhibit in Toledo, where he resides, Joseph Casper, of Norwalk, who played in the State Tournaments of 1868 and 1869. Blain and Choste are well known as experts, and Mullen, Thatcher, and Coleman are excellent annateurs. Choste, who fills the place of Fred Ackerman, who is prevented from attending on account of sickness, has been the winner of the first prize in the four-ball game of every tournament that has been held in the State. The prizes in the present contest are, first, a gold badge worth \$200; second, a tilliard table; third, \$200 in money; fourth, \$100. The first game tonight was between Mullen, of Cleveland, and Eugene Carter, of Toledo. The game was a fair one, Carter's highest run being 71 points, and Mullen's best being 17. The game, which was for 200 points, was won in the twenty-minth inning by Carter. The grand event of the evening was an exhibition game, of 400 points, between Vignaux and Budolphe, which, after a beautiful struggle, was won by Rudolphe on the thirtieth inning.

| Inning. | SOORE | SO

Feb. 4.

A LONDON TOURNAMENT.

(To the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 28—5 a. m.—A great billiard handicap tournament, the first played in England on the American system, began here last night. William Cook, the champion of England, John Roberts, Joseph Bennett, Louis Kitkenny, S. W. Stanley, all leading English players, participate in the tournament. Spurgeon.

look after the college, govern the orphanage, superintend the colporteurs, edit the marazine, to. I must keep my hand no the oar tiil I die. I see no hope of my visiting America, much as I would like to great the brethren there. Compensation is not an item of consideration. Nothing indeed could compensate my conscience if I left my work and any harm came of it. I know, within a little, what I can do, and I feel that I cannot conscientiously attempt a work in America to which I am not called, to the injury of that which now engrosses all my time and every faculty I possess."

SPECIAL NOTICES. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Man-

Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themsolves to death without making an effort to secape from a doom which they supposed to be unaveldable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been qured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schemels's Pulmente Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schemels's Sisa Wood Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schemels hisseelf, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. Me was carried by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schemels's perspectations with the same remarkable recovery.

Full directions accompany such, making it not abandoned have used Dr. Schemels's perspectations with the same remarkable recover.

Full directions accompany such, making it not abandoned have used Dr. Schemels's perspectations with the same remarkable recover.

Full directions accompany such, making it not abandoned have used Dr. Schemels's perspectations and a relative, Philadelphis, every Monday, where all isters for edvice must be addressed. Schemels's medicines are said by all druggists.

75 Clark-st., Vest side tales Opposite the

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COR-PORATION is confined exclusive-ly to the receipt and care of Sav-ings Deposits and Funds for In-vestment. No commercial or gen-eral banking business transacted. SUMS AS SMALLAS ONE DOL-

cent per annum, is paid on sums of One Dollar or more. THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST

MONEY AND COMMERCE Offer 8, 80 ft of North Dearborn st, u.f. 402

FINANCIAL.

Buriness opened quietly in fluancial circles yester-day. There is a lessoning demand for loans. Hard-ware men are borrowers to some extent, but, as a rule, it is too a riy in the year for the mercantile applicants to be numerous. There is no change to note in the relations, of the grain and provision men to the banks, and, in general, the situation is only one of fair activity. Rates of discount at the banks are 11 per cent to reg-ular customers; with concessions to first-class out-side borrowers.

ide borrewers.

On the street the supply of funds is ample, and, if mything, beyond the demand. What little good paper measures the banks is readily taken at easy rates. There the usual amount of undesirable paper offering, but oders are in no mood for ventures. Rates range

The resi estate loan market is weak. We hear of pital that has been seeking investment at 9 per cent at has been withdrawn finally, there being no good

The receipts of currency are small, but nearly equi

The Home Insurance Company of New York and The Home Insurance Company of New York and Chicago has declared, in addition to its regular 5 per cent dividend, a dividend of 20 per cent to stockholders, payable in stock. The home does not appear to have lost so largely by its Chicago business as the public were given to understand, and its action in instigating the withdrawal of the National Board of Underwriters was prudently supplemented by its return to this profitable field. The simple truth in that there is no city to the country where insurance companies have made so much money as in Calcago since the July fire. They have charged enormous rates, and since that time there has been scarcely a single fire of any consequence.

MINING STOCK DIVIDENDS. Pollowing are some of the dividends that have been solared and said by different gold and silver com months 300,000 Sorrado Terrible Company, tweve months 200,000 reka Muring Company, six months 180,000 msoddated Amader Mining Company, six nooths months.

Meadow Valley Mining Company, six months
Colorado Central Mine, twelve months.....

Eureks Cousolidated Mining Company, six 100,000 months.

Red ington Quick liver Company, six months

Mont r Belmont Mining Company, six lack Bear Quartz Company, six mouths....

GOVERNMENT BONDS. In the local market, Government bonds are firm, and tride higher. This is in sympathy with the New fork market, as the amount offering here, as well as the

BRAN SOM IN SEC.	Bid.	Asked
United States 6s of '81. United States 5-20s of '62. United States 5-20s of '64. United States 5-20s of '65. 1-20s of '65.	118% 115% 117% 119% 118% 118% 119	119% 115% 117% 119% 118% 119% 119%
United States new 5s of 'Mi, ex int. United States currency 6s	113%	114

· FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sterling exchange was 487@490%; cable transfers,
London, 492; Paris, 510%. Other rates of foreign
exchange are quoted :
Paris (france) 515%@512%
Germany (reichmarks) 95 6 96
Beigium (france)
Bwitzerland (france)
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (groner) 27%
Austria (paper florins)
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

There is a dull market, but quotations remain firm Eid. | Asked.

go City 7 p	er cent sew	101	41	nt 1	02	kint
			75.7%	100	57.00	30000
	********	(101	41	nt. 1	02	& int.
	*********	98%	*1	nt.		
		95			**	
			-1			k int.
	go City 6 pe	county 7 per cent cent County 7 per cent bond Park 7 per cent bonds.	go City 6 per cent certifi-	County 7 per cent bonds. 101	c City & per cent certifi- 93 & int. County 7 per cent bonds. 101 & int. 1 Park 7 per cent bonds	co City 4 per cent certifi- 95 & int County 7 per cent bonds 101 & int. 122 Park 7 per cent bonds 93

nois stock at 108.

	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	MILES THE 1997 AND 1997	160
	Bank		125
Commercial Na	tional Bank		100
	al Bank		197
	National Bank		127
	Bank		135
	of Binois		
Illinois Trust at	nd Savings Bank.		110
	of Commerce		
Merchante' Sav	ings, Loan and Tr	nat Co	***
Union National	Bank	*****	150
OMOR Brock-14	rds Ashonsi	*****	100
	DATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		
	MISCELLANEO	UB.	
	HISCELLANEO	Bid.	Ask
Oty Ballway S		77	Ask 140
	outh Side	Bid.	-
City Railway, W.	outh Side	120 130 130 98	140
City Railway, W City Railway, N Traders' Insura	outh Side	120 120 120 98 110	140
City Railway, W City Railway, N Traders' Insura Chamber of Co	outh Side	120 130 130 98	140
City Railway, W City Railway, N Traders' Instru Chamber of Co Illinois county	outh Side	120 120 120 98 110	140 128 78
Oity Railway, W City Railway, N Traders' Instra Chamber of Co Illinois county cent bonds	outh Side	120 120 120 98 110	140
City Ratiway, W. City Ratiway, N. Tradere' Insura Chamber of Collinois county sent bonds Chicago Gaeli	outh Side	120 120 120 98 110	140 128 78
City Ratiway, W City Ratiway, N Traders' Insura Chamber of Co Bilinois county cent bonds Chicago Gaslij Company	outh Side	Bid. 120 130 98 110 , 74	140 128 78
Oity Ratiway, W City Ratiway, N Traders' Insura Chamber of Co Illinois county cent bonds Chicago Gashi Company Puliman Paisor Calumet & Chi	outh Side	Bid. 120 120 96 110 74	140 128 T8

New York, Jan. 25.—Money, 2@3, and, finally, 2%.
Prime mercantile paper, 4%@6.
Sterning dull at \$36@486% for sixty days and 489
\$189% for sight.
Customs receipts, \$455,000.

Gold strong; opening at 112%, advancing to 112%, and closing at 112%. Carrying rates, I, S, and flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$231,000.

Clearings, \$37,060,000.

In stocks, the chief business was in Western Union and Lake Shore, and at times there was considerable pressure to sell both. The market opened heavy, and declined & to 2 per cent. The weakest stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, Rook Island, and Missouri Pacifics. The latter broke to 46, but afterwards rallied to 47%. During the last hour of business the market was dull, with a raily in prices of & 6%, but after wards rallied to 47%. During the last hour of business the market was dull, with a raily in prices of & 6%, for the control of the same weak again, and leading speculative shares closed at a decline of & 6% from the test figures. The Lake-Shore injunction was not dissolved to-day, as expected. The Judge still holds the papers. The United States Express Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1. The fransactions were 187,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 73,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 Rook Lake, 6,500 St. Paul common, 43,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Chios, 6,500 Wainsh, and 8,000 Union

	INT BONDS.
Coupons, '81 113%	Coupons, '87 119 4
Coupons, W2	Conpon., 68 119%
Coupons, %4	10-400
Coupons, 85 119%	Currency 6a
Coupons, new 118%	New 5s
STATE	BONDS,
Missouris	Virginias, old32
Tennessees, old 62	N. Carolinas, old27
Tennessees, new62	N. Carolinas, new 16
Virginius, new33	
STO	DOES,
Canton 60%	St. Paul 374
Western Union Tel TS%	St. Paul pfd 58 4
Quicksiiver 40	Wabash 15 6
Adams Express 59	Wabash pfd 19
Wells-Fargo 81	Ft. Wayne 97
American Express 6214	Terre Haute 7
U. S. Express 62	Terre H ute pfd 28
Pacific Mull 34%	Culcago & Alton 105%
Nea York Central 1021	Chicago & Alton pfd.109
Erie 28%	Ohio & Mississippi 284
Erie pfd 45	Cleve., Cin. & Col 65
Harlen	Chi., Bar. & Quincy. 109 V
Hariem pfd120	Lake Shore 73%
Michigan Central 79	Indiana Central 8%
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne 90%	Dhnois Central 97%
Northwestern 4416	Union Pacific stock 36 %
Northwestern pfd., 50	Union Pacific bonds. \$1 %
Book Island 103%	Central Pacific bonds 94%
New Jersey Central, 106 %	Del., Lack, & W 106%
STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	ACCESSORY MERCANDON DATE OF THE PARTY OF
REAL I	NEW A PURE
ILLAL I	STAIL
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
The following instrumen	ats were filed for record
Monday, J.D. 15:	

Monday, J. H. 25:

[Erving pince, 15: 8-10 ft s or Polk st, wf, 20:120 ft, dased Jan. 21.

Storgan at, 225 ft s of Tweifin st, ef, 25:85-3-12 ft, with tundings, dated Jan. 2.

Arnold st, 10:55 tt n of Tairty-third st, wf, 23.

13:27-10 ft, dated J.n. 23.

Twenty-seventh st, 1:0 ft s of Hanover st, n f, 50:124-0-10 ft, dated J.n. 15.

West Eris st, 75 ft w Armour st, s f, 50:125 ft, dated Jan. 19.

The premises No. 810 Michigan sv, dated Nov. 12. 167s. ...

Arnold st, 150 ft n of Thirtists st, e f, 25:120

ft, stated Jan. 19.

1,000

Olive s., 80 fe s of North Dearborn st, n f. 402 100 ft, dated March 1, 18:2. 6.000 NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITRIN A RADIUS OF MILLS FROM COURT MOURE.

Lot 4, Block 1 of B ocks 11 and 12, c × 8cc. 29, 40 14, dated Jan 18 Lot 4, Block 1 of B O-ks 11 and 12, e y Sec. 23, 40, 14, dated Jan. 16
Lot 2 and s y Lot 3, Block 45, Sheineid's Addition, dated Jan. 11
SOUTH SOF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADDES OF HILLES FROM COUNT-HOUSE.

Bowen av, near n w cor of Coulage Grove av, s f, 67% f to railroad, with 3 brick buildings, a ded Jan. 21.

Lots 10 ad Johnson's s a h of s a h Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 22, 1873.

Lots 10 bd, Block 1, Brown's Block 7, Stewar's s w % Sec. 1, 38, 18, dated Jan. 23.

JONES OF CHYPT LIMITS, WITHIN A BADDUS OF THILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Bloomington st, 192 f: w of Western av, 48x 124% ft, dated Jan. 7.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday page 110, and for the corresponding date one was acq.

	RECE	HPTS.	SHIPMENTS,		
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	
Flour, bris	7.741	10,608		. 15,41	
Wisert, bu.,	94.780	125,240	23, 380	105.41	
orn, bu	91,945	20,525	31,978	6,70	
Dats. bu	16, 110		2,718	15,40	
kye, bu	1.580				
Barley, bu	12,340	10,860	7,100	21,05	
Frame seed, the	134,986	140,980	181,004	10,30	
Broom-corn, lbs.		12,800	600	2,18	
Cured meats, lbs.	501,580	122,165	3,500,039	2,026,22	
		16	41	. 7	
Pork, bris		35		74	
ard, 104	152.580	69,170		221,57	
allow, lbs	11.924	22,940	20,000		
tutter, Ba	. 58,815	\$3,539	33,860	62,30	
ressed hogs, No.	3,379	2,245		2,53	
ve hors, No!	4,329	8,291	3,771	3,53	
Cattle, No	576	345		1,75	
Sheep, No	933	92	1,436	14	
Hides, Ba	167,430	169,795	192,150	128,11	
fighwines, bris,.	361	230	958	21	
Woo!, Ibs 1	47,104	178,306	4,890	108,24	
olato:8,	1,945	1,135	60)		
amner, No. fee.	245.000	100,000	750,500		
hingles, No	215,000	158,000	145,000	1,142,00	
				47,00	
alt, bris	4	5149	263	87	
Also the followin	g, withou	at compa	risons	Spiele.	
Kind of prod	luos.		ece ved. 8	himed	

Poultry, Ra.
Poultry, coops.
Game, pkgs.
Eggs, pkgs.
Cneese, bzs.
Dried fruits, Bs.
Gre u apples, bris.
Beans, bu.
Hay, tons 91,580 89 190 181 283 87,412 95,34 1,687

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city con-sumption, 3,770 bu wheat, 8,410 bu corn, 4,563 bu cats, sumption, 3,710 bu wheat, 8,410 bu corn, 4,568 bu cats, 336 bu rye, 312 bu carley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 8 cars No. 1 spring, 205 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (242 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 26 cars high mixed do, 107 cars No. 2 do, 41 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (176 cars, all new); 3 cars white cals, 13 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do. 7 ctal, 45 cars, er 168,000 bu. Inspected out, 2,201 bu wheat, 24,057 bu corn, 4,467 bu cats, 463 bu rye, 7,456 bu barley.

somably be expected at this stage of the season. In the dried fruit market there was a very quiet feeling. This few orders coming forward are promptly filled at the quoted prices. Fish are meeting with a steadily growing demand and show increased framess. Whitefash have sgain advanced—now quoted at \$5.40\$.5.0. In the coal, wood, leather, and bagging market no price changes were developed. Oils remain quiet, with prices generally firm. Extra winter lard oil is held 25 higner, owing to a decline in stearine. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets.

There were no new features in jumber. The demand

were apparent in the butter and cheese markets.

There were no new features in lumber. The demand continues light, and prices remain as hitherto quoted. Building materials were quiet. Common brick is held firmly, under moderate stocks, and a prospective good demand in the spring. Whop, hope, and broom-corn were in light request, but firm. Hay was also firm, and sold to, a moderate extent. Seeds were in good demand and firm. Poultry was in some causet for shipment, otherwise there was little doing, but prices were steady.

The following were the exports from the four leading atlantic ports of the United States for the weeks named:

	Jan. 23, 1875,	Jan. 16, 1816.	Jan. 24,
Vheat, bu	46,451 34,074 603,256	61,720 921,350 482,277	87.900 868,000 800,000
ork, bris	3,001 5,329,129 6,475,186	3,286 9,732,292 6,828,346	36,000 4,030 2,853,000 10,187,000
*From five points The New York Prollowing as the vis he stocks in granar	reduce Exchaible supply y at the prin	of grain,	comprising of accu-

and affect in New York Harbor, Jan. 16, 1875:

In store at	bu.	du.	bu.	bu.	bu.
New York		1,042,146	801,848		50, 190
Albany	23,000	41,000	\$8,000	427, (0)	5,000
Buffalo			48, 215		
Cuicago	2.836, 93	1, 460, 100	\$67,830		23, 879
Milwaukee,	1, 665, 753	26, 137 470, 616	105, 445	134,648	8,656
Datroit			8,872	61,404	24
Owego"				27,500	10,500
St. Louis				99, 490	1,410
Paoria			62, 797	165	12, 584
Boston.			274, 800	23, 436	4,325
Toronto			3,968	83, 130	657
Mentreal				991	*****
Pailadelphia	140,460		20,000	35,010	7,000
Baltimore"	174, 799	267, 319	65,000	2, 500	2,000
Rail ship'nts.		188,543	139, 250	48, 809	20,505
Ad't in N. Y.	350, 000	- \$0,000	136, 000	176,000	35,000
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	-			2	-
Wk Jan. 16. 71	11, 919, 675	4, 569, 115	2,407,123	2,011,90	182,737
W'k Jan 9, '71'	11, 790, 879	Section 1	2,613, 113	2,577, 368	193, 673
Wik Jan. 2, 7	11,306,534	9 015 605	2,860,117	2,309,006	100, 277
W k Dec. 26, 74	19 449 495	4 914 (34	0 842 948	9,447,776	9:9 441
W'k Dec. 12. 7	10 194 943	9 001 159	2 671 480	2.4.6.141	904 160
W'k Dec. 5, '74	11, 074, 601	4 014 175	2 679 560	2 524 929	197, 655
W'k Jan 17, 76	1 007 180	6, 519, 207	2,550,394	1,603,663	979, 864
The second second second					-
"Estimated.		2000	CONTRACTOR OF	11000	Block S

***************	Plour,	Flour, bris.	Wheat,	Corn, gra.	Onta, qrs.
London	65,923	49, 194	102.00	\$1,461 50,601	192, 194
Glasgow	70,807	44,600	26,560	4, 136	20,22
*kintl		******	46,000	*******	4,000
Gloucester Newcastle	6.400	******	12,614	5,900	35,00 7,70
Dublin		1515270	112,451	300	
"Waterford			13, 476		7.15
Bris ol		*****	30,000		
Traine		******	6,600	4.000	1, 60
Londonderry	8,183	4,000	20, 160	1,13	****
Total Dec. 31, "74.	329, 904	173, 404	783,760	91,640	
Total Dec. 3l. 72	350, 414	204, 474		419 (45	\$14,423
Total Dec. 21. 194.	166, 294	943. est?	1, 987, 618	20,70	(R) . (S)
Total Dec. 3i, W.	100, 115	227,887	971 495	ST. 631	200 P.

tive hogs were small, both on Saturday and Monday, which fact resulted in an advance yesterday, and product moved upward in sympathy. The fear was entertained by not a few that the recent small receipts show the hog-crop to have been pretty well gathered in, and such of them as were short hastened to fit, there not being much new buying at the resulting advance except in summer options on poik. The demand was therefore chiefly for options, very little cash product being winted. The advices from other points showed little change in prices, but a stantier feeling all round the offing.

Mass Forst—Was less active, and Fig.35c per brid higher, under a very good demand during the first hour, and a fair inquiry through the remainder of the cash at \$18,00; 7,500 bris seller Merbuary at \$11,856, \$13.10; 16,250 bris seller March at \$18,256/18.40; 8,250 bris seller April at \$18,606/18.70; 500 bris seller April at \$18,576/18.80; 4,250 bris seller June at \$19,156 19,20; and 2 030 bris seller July at \$19,37%. Total, 34,190 bris. The market closed firm at \$18.00 cash, \$18.03 seller February, \$18.37 seller March, and nominally at \$18,67% seller April.

Clear pork was moninal at \$19,756/20.00. Family meas sold (60 fts) at \$13.70. Printe meas was quoted at \$13.55.56/160, and extra prime sold (65 fts) at \$13.50.

Engles were reported on 'Change of 250 tec cash at \$13.55.56/160, and extra prime sold (65 fts) at \$13.50.

Engles were reported on 'Change of 250 tec cash at \$13.35; 5.600 tes seller February at \$13.37% (21.40); and 19.00 tes seller February at \$13.37% (21.40); and 19.00 tes seller February at \$13.37% (21.40); and 19.00 tes seller were reported on 'Change of 250 tec cash at \$13.55; and the seller April at \$13.55 ft/(21.50); and 19.00 tes seller seller

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was dull and unchanged. The advices FLOUR—was dull and unchanged. The services from other points were not encouraging to buyers, and they half off, except for a few lots on local account. Sales were limited to 50 bris winters at \$5.75; 930 bris spring extras. parily at \$4.206.4.62/c; and 25 bris buckwheat at \$5.25. Total, 1,000 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.256.5.9; common to good do, \$4.4565.00; choice spring extras, \$4.5064.75; fair do, althouing grades, \$3.758.4.25; patent spring, \$5.0069.00; apring superfines, \$3.0063.75; rye flour, \$5.2565.50; buckwheat do, \$5.063.55.

The following grain was impected into story as Mens day morning: a carr No. 2 story, a place and provided the properties of the properties of the Glamber of Collection, and the propert

A few orders for cash No. 2 were fitted at \$2.; the saies amounting to 24,200 bu; also, 1,800 bu rejected at 40,6 50., and 1,300 bu ly sample at \$48,570 on track. Total, 27,200 bu. Sailer the month was quoted at \$2.5, and seller February soid at \$2.5224.c, closing at the inside. Soiler March soid at \$2.46315.c, and seller May at \$56,555.c, closing at \$53.62315.c, and seller May at \$56,555.c, closing at \$58 idd.

RYE—Was dull and \$4,6210 lower. The offerings were not large, but there was little demand, the natural buyers holding off for lower prices. Saice of \$30 bu No. 2 were reported at \$55,00 but sailers gomerally were holding at \$7c, white buyers at the close bid \$6°. A sale of 400 bu by sample was affected at \$20. Total sales, 1,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and about 10 lower. The receivts were somewhat larger, but, except a few small orders for fresh receipts and about 10 lower. The results were somewhat larger, but, except a few small orders for fresh receipts for fresh in Central at \$1.25, and receipts in favorite houses, there was no demand from any source, No. 2 regular w s norminal at \$1.25, and receipts fresh in Central at \$1.20, 13, in A. D. & Co. v. No. 2 soid at \$1.11 (regular) and \$1.13 (fresh) in N. S., and fresh in Central at \$1.12, 16 lejected brought \$1.00 in N. S., and the shower range, and 1,000 bu by sample (including a cer of choice Munescoa at \$1.45, at \$1.24, without buyers.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was active and steady, with sales of 20,100 bris at \$1.30, at \$1.30, seller February, \$15, 356,18,40 seller March, \$1.2,618, seller February, \$15, 356,18,40 seller March, \$1.2,618, seller February, \$15, 356,18,40 seller March, \$1.24, seller March, \$1.25, seller fair, offerings.

weighte pesionimissiol., at 5/15, Fept sold at \$6.700

1.519. Share segressis at the shared sold at \$6.700

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1.519. Share segressis at the shared sold at \$6.700

1.519. Shared light at \$6.700

1.510. Shared lig

Choice poultry suitable for shipping was inquired for, but hadiy frozen and dressed stock was slow. Game was more quiet and craster stock was slow. Game was more quiet and craster of a decline there. Toe dividemand is light. Quotations: Turkeys, dressed, 72(10c; chickens, dressed, 6639c per h; ducks, 7639c per h; gesse. 6639c per h; prairie chickens, 31.40 (2.50; quait, \$1.500, 1.55; venison saddles, 96312c; do cardass, 5.47c.

SERIOS—Timothy was fairly active and firm at the recent styrace. Sales were made of 437 bags at \$2.40 (2.65. Chover was starce and saleshe at full prices. Sales include 176 bags at \$4.356.50. Hangarian cod at 50c, and prime mulet at 90c.

SALT—Was in light demand. Prices were as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, hne, \$3.55; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coans, \$2.00; coarse diamond, \$1.10; dairy, without bag, \$2.78; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.03(4.23.

VEAL—Was in inoderate request at 569c, the outside for very choice.

WOOL—Was firm at quotations. Western manufacturers are beginning to make inquiries, and desiers anticipate a gradual introvament in the demand.

WOOL.—Was firm at quotations. Western manufacturers are beginning to make inquiries, and design shripping and design shripping and the shripping and course unwashed, 46,630; fine unwashed, 216,320; pulled wool, 42,640.

LIVE STOOK.

CHICAGO.

cooled dull at \$12.5. Solies March was control at \$1.25%, without beyer.

In the aftersoon material and \$15.00,00150. edier February, \$15.556,21.50 and \$15.00,00150. edier July Active March.

Lord was quied and sacrier under fair offering.

Lord was quied and sacrier under fair offering.

Lord was quied and sacrier under fair offering.

Althought.00 satied March.

Marts ware quied and fair.

Corn was in fair recreast, and 19,60 to March.

Onto was in fair recreast, and 19,60 to March.

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ALDOHIG.—Was quied and seady at H.185(1.19) per gallon.

ALDOHIG.—Was quied and seady at H.185(1.19) per gallon.

ALDOHIG.—Was quied and seady at H.185(1.19) per gallon.

BUILDING MATERIAS.—The demand is very light.

Common brief are land with countderable confidence in smitoglastic of a good demand in the spring; and the introduce of the sead of the se

104%; new 5s, 102%; New York Central, 93; Erie, 20%; preferred, 46%. Tallow, 45s 6d.
Pann, Jan. 23.—Rentes, 627 10c.
LTREAPOOL. Jan. 23.—Steading—Breadsfuffs & Ull.
Corn. 38s 3d@38s 2d. Short clear middles, 49s; shoulders, 35s; long cut hams, 52s.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET. New York, Jan. 25.—There was an irregular New York, Jun. 25.—There was an irregular mar-ket for notion goods, with large transactions in fins and heavy browns at firm prices, and medium bleached shirtings at current rates. Wannutts bleached shirt-ings were reduced to 15c, and fallou to 9½c, Pepperell and Laconis fins brown cottoms advanced ½c, and At-lantic up to 11c. Woolens less active. Hosiery in im-proved request. Hill and Great Falls Q bleached shirt-ings up to 12c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Secolal Dispatch to the Chicage Fridums.

New York, Jan. 25.—Grann—In wheat, at the opening, there was no movement, and pit on of spring were unsettled, with only a limited inoutry; winter was freely offered, and was steadily held; the market closes higher, with limited offerings of spring; winter strong, but quiet; the sales are 107,000 but at \$1.10×6 \$1.11 for No. 2 Chicago apring affect; \$1.13, in store, for No. 2 Milwankee; \$1.09 for Northwestern in store; \$1.2561.26 for red Western; \$1.27 for amber do; \$1.29 for white Michigan; \$1.14×61.15 for No. 2 Milwankee affect, and ungraded Minnesota to arrive at \$1.22. Barley dull, and prices favor the buyer. Oats stronger, though not active the offerings buyer. Oats stronger, though not active the offerings are limited, especially of white; the sales are 40,000

CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI,
GRAIN-Wheat steady and in mederate demand fair and
market firm.
GRAIN-Wheat steady and in mederate demand; red,
\$1,0024,100 Corn dull; prices declined; 08-270c,
Oats quiet and unchanged at 602-25c. Rys quiet and
unchanged. Barier, demand good; full prices; Fall,
\$1,5021.58.
OILS-Unchanged.
Bureras-Dull, but unchanged.
Gureras-Dull, but unchanged.
Gureras-Dull and unchanged.
Provincous-Pork, demand light; helders frm;
\$18,13/2, Lard active; prices advanced; steam, 10/c;
kettle steady at 14-21-14c. Bulk unchas a shade frame;

at 58,664(c, 94,60);c, and 95,60);c. Bucon steady and in monicerate demand; 8, 10);c, and 10);c. Green mean held higher; little doing.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—Floors—Steady; Wester supers, 810024, 9; common to good extra. \$4.60,63.00; family, \$5.26,65.60.

Ghain-Waest quiet; amber Western, \$1.1231.23; No 1 red, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10. Core quiet and steady; mixed wastern, 193;c. Oute quiet tun firm; white, 66; mixed, 64; Rye dull at Fice,\$1.03. Provisions—Quiet and heavy. Fork, nominal, at \$13.506,20.00. Bulk mests, boose round lots, shoulders, it; elear rib, 94;c. Bicon shoulders, \$4;c; clear rib, 114;e; hams, 146,114;d. Lard, 133(614);e.
Bytrze—Quiet and steady; good to choice tub and roll, 26,230.

PENDOLROM—Nominal, 18,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 18,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 18,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 18,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 19,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 19,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal, 19,389;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal; redined, 19; crude, in bris, 9; bulk, 51; 76,150. Rye steady. Core more active; yellow, 796,30;: mixed, 81c. Oais quiet and steady; white, 5(c; mixed, 65,660).

CHOYER—SEED—In glood demand at 114;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal; redined, 12; crude, in bris, 9; bulk, 53;c.

RUSSE—Firm; Western extra, 20,310;.

CHOYER-SEED—In glood demand at 114;c.

PETROLROM—Nominal; redined, 12; crude, in bris, 9; bulk, 53;c.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and iower; xirts white, Michigan, 51,124;; amber Michigan, 51,015;; No. 2 red, \$1,05;c.

CHOYER-SEED—In glood demand; western, 20,631c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. Toledo, Jan. 25.—FLOOTS—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and iower; xirts white, Michigan, 51,00; bu; chird, 13;c; white, 50;c.

CHOYER-SEED—In glood demand; Western, 20,631c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Toledo, See, 10;c. white, 50;c.

CHOYER SEED—Steady; 9c.

CLOYER SEED—Steady; 9c.

CLOYER SEED—Steady; 9c.

CLOYER SEED—Steady; 9c.

CLOYER SEED—Steady; 9c.

CLEVELAND.

CHARLOM—Steady; 10;c.

CLEVEL

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Corn in fair demand, 656,70c. Oats, 616,33cc.
FROVISIONS—Fork firm, f12.506,20.00. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 848,4c; clear rib, 104c; clear, 116,114;. Bulk mests firm; shoulders, 64c; ides, 94,610c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 134,614c.
WHIREY—Firm, 95c.

BUTTALO. N. Y., Jan. 25.—Market dull and non CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. SENATE.

SENATE.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Gorham called the Senats to order, and read a letter from Vice-President Wilson, dated Saturday last, announcing that a pressing sugagement would prevent his attendance at the opening of the Senats to-day.

Mr. houtwell submitted a resolution declaring Henry B, Anthony, of Rhode Island, President pro tem, of the Senata Arreed to.

B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, President protein of the Senste, Agreed to.

The usual resolution directing the Secretary to inform the President and House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Anthony was agreed to.

CREDENTALS.

Mr. Morrill (Ms.) presented the credentials of Hannbul Hamile as Sensitor for term of six years, from March 4, 1815.

Pinced on file.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Chaur laid before the Sensie a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Sensie, 11th inst., transmitting copies of correspondence in resistion to certain disorders in the State of Louisians. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Robertson presented a joint resolution of the Sonia Carolina Legislature, asking an any repristion of \$110,000 to deepen the barbor of Charlesion. Referred.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) Introduced a built to establish an education fund, and to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

PETITIONS.

A larse number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the act of 1872, reliaving certain foreign products of the 10 per cent duty, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred.

RAVAL BILLS.

After the morning business the Committee on Naval Affairs had the floor for the disposition of tills on the calendar reported by that Committee.

The bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris was passed.

was passed.

LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Louisiana discussion was resumed, and Mr. Johnston addressed the Sanate. Referring to the President's message in answer to the resolution of the Senate, he said the

to No. 3. Milwarehon adant, and ungraded Minuscotts buyer. Ohts stronger, though able active the lower. Ohts stronger, though able active the buyer. Ohts stronger, though able active the stronger of the control of th

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

END RILLS.

Under the call of States, many new bills were introduced and referred, among which were the follawing:

By Hr. Botler (Mass.)—To establish certain talegraph
fluss in the several States and Territories as posfluss in the several States and Territories as pos-

roads, and to regulate the transmiss and other interagence by telegrapa. By Mr. Williams (Ind.)—To incorp

By Mr. Williams (nat.)—To incorporate to such a Union Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Wells—For a branch mint at St. Louis.

By Mr. Strati—For the improvement of the Minnssota River by the construction of a look and dam at
Little Rapida.

By Mr. Lows—For a public building at Topela.

By Mr. Lowe-For a public building at Topels, Ean.

IRWIN RELEASED.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest; he having answered sill the questions of the Committee.

THE MENNEYIN CANAL.

Mr. Hawley (II.) moved to scapend the rules, and make the bill for the canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Hilmois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers the special order for the 24 of February. Agreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 55.

RULE TO FACILITATE SUSINERS.

Mr. Ceasma offered the following resolution:

Risolved, That the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilasory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring, before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution, and this order shail apply to amendments offered in the House or adopted in the Sanate, and awaiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon.

The reading of the resolution, was followed by waite.

But the Truth of a co unnittee thereon.

The reading of the resolution was followed by indignant grotests from the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Edeedge suggesting that pechaps it would be better to a oith all the rules.

Mr. Holman thought it would be in violation of the Constitution. Moulton Bearing 1

better to a oith all the rules.

Mr. Holman thought it would be in violation of the Constitution,

Mr. Randall thought it would open the Treasury to all schemes.

Mr. Cox thought it would be better for the Home to suspend all the rules and go home, and Mr. Wood thought it would be setting a very bad precedent for the heat House.

On the other side, it was declared by Mr. Bu'ller that the object was only to prevent a waste of put it may and it was denied by Mr. Cessan that it would throw open the Treasury doors to anybody. Some opposition also came from the Republican aids of the Cambber, from Messra, Merrisan, of New York; Kasson, et Tows, and Smith, of Ohlo.

The rasolution was rejected,—yeas, 150; mays, 93; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Among the Republicans voting "No" were Messra, Burfinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Foster, Haie (Mc.), Haie (N. 7.), Kasson, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith (Ohlo), Willard (V.t.), and Willard (Mch.).

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Smith (2a.) moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order to the Post-Chica Appropriation bill an amendment to repeal the additional Chims subsety to the Pacific Mail Steamshap Company, Agreed to without the yeas and may.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE RILL.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of 3d March, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Messissip pi River at St. Louis.

Mr. Wells moved to lay the bill on the table. Negativel. Mr. Frank Carpenter to

Mr. Wells moved to lay the bill on the table. Negativel.

The bill requires the bridge to be built of three straight continuous spans, each not less than 400 feet in the clear.

Mr. Stanard moved an amendment requiring it to be built in two continuous spans not less than 450 feet in the clear.

Mr. Stanard's amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed—yeas, 217; nays, 4.

THE CIVIL-MORTS BILL.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and take from the Spankor's table the Senate Civil-Rights bill for consideration at the present time, and continuously till a final disposition be had thereof; and that me distory motion be allowed until such bill and amendments have been finally disposed of.

Distory motions were immediately resorted to by the Democrate to prevent a vote on Butler's resolution. Finally a direct role was taken on the motion and resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 93; not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the motion was defeated.

The Republicans voting no were Butler (Tenn.), Harrison, Hyde, Lofiand, Lowndes, Mayaurd, Senar, Sheats, Sloom, Smith (Va.), Stanard, Stratt, and Thornburgh.

burgh.

Mr. Durham presented a memorial and petition signed by 8,000 residents of Kantucky asking Congress to submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manifacture, importation, and sale of spiritious illuors, such amendment to take effect Jan. 1, 1876. Referred. Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The first hour of the meeting was devoted to devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Forsytha. Reports were received from the various chu ches of the city in reference to the progress of the revival work, which were highly satisfac-Under the regular order of business, the Rev.

Under the regular order of business, the Rer.
Mr. Gibson presented a communication from
THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE
saking the indorsement of the Society by the
meeting, and the appointment of some one to
sot upon sta Executive Committee.

After some discussion as to the religious character of the Alliance and its general purposes,
the communication was favorably received. Subsequently a majority of the ministers present
signed the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

The next order was the reception of the report of THE BETHEL HOME COMMITTEE.

appointed some time ago to investigate the do a Bethel work for seamen, which have been asking aid from the church. The object of the investigation was to determine which of the

asking aid from the church. The object of the investigation was to destermine which of the two was most deserving of the church's support. In advance of the report being read, Mr. Kittredge expressed the wish that the reporters would rettree from the room, fearful that some member might say something discreditable.

The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge reduced the wish to a motion, which prevailed, when the report was considered in secret.

The Committee reported that it had visited the kiarmers' Church, or Hone, on the North Side, of which the Rev. Mr. Leonard was he charge. It was found from the books in the office that the institution had twelve regular boarders, paving from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per week, and that one of the Trustees of the church and his wife and two children were paying \$10 per week, and that among the other boarders were four four female cierks in stores, Mr. Leonard's son, aphysician, and also one of his granachithren. No sailors were found at the hiomabit one or two were understood to be boarding there. No "stanger department was found in the institution. The receipts from all sources appeared to be, for 1874, \$4,200; disbursements, \$3,301.15.

In reference to the Betbel Home, on the West Side, under the management of the Rev. Banjamin Frankland, the report says it was found to contain forty beds in comfortably-furnished rooms for the regular boarders, and 130 bunis and cons in the surangers' department. The report then entered into a description of the two institutions, as well as their history, and concluded as follows:

The recopits from various sources, exclusive of the buniding fund, had been \$61,757.38, and the disbursements the same.

The report then entered into a description of the two institutions can be sured in the same amount from the leading cuites of the country. The receipts from various sources, exclusive of the buniding fund, had been \$61,757.38, and the disbursements the same.

The report then entered into a description of the two institutions and one we comment the same.

The report th

this society to the recognition, and and symmetry our ministers and churches.

JAMES OTER,
DAVID MUREN,
JOHN V. FARWELLA
A. E. KITTARDOR.

The revelations in connection with the Marners-Home were commented upon quits freely, and in any other than complimentary terms.

There appeared to be a deep feeling against in management, and many were the forgrets that it had ever been indotted by the church. The discussion upon its adoption continued for some minutes in sunded tones, and finally the report was adopted sithout dissent.

The meeting then adjourned with the Davelogy.

The weekly meeting of the Methodist passes was called to order at 11 o'clock yesterday more inp. Dr. Jutkius presiding. The meeting was y y largely attended, more than forty least incesent. A letter from Dr. Dunham to the lest. N. H. Axtell was read by the Secretary. The purport thereof was a request that twelve visitions be appointed by the Methodist Church to attend to religious work needed in the Counts Jail. Mesera Felton, Thomas, and Recker ware appointed a committee to attend to this matter. The order of the day—"Methods of Revival"—was taken up, and the discussion was participated in by Yourer, Foster, Axtell, Clendeuing, Felton, Loeber, Parkhurst, Thomas, and Peck.

The meeting then adjourned.

Joseph W. Holden, Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., died Tautraday, aged 33 years. He was Speaker of the floure of ""presembatives."

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Namely, the Person cerned in the lya Tria

The Woodhull's S that Effect Ru of Cour

and It Will

Great Good-T

Stand Nex Etchings---Reasons to Ending of th

Gen. Tracy's Pompous by the Phenomena

The Feud Between

Reid and Me Beecher Exhibiting Sym Congestr

YESTERDAY'S TE Special Dispatch to The C. NEW YORK, Jan. 25. - Mr. amination was nearly concludatempt of Mr. Beecher's law statements in Mrs. Woodhu was partially successful. T was in regard to Mr. Moulton ness for Mr. Deecher at the tion of November, 1872, and defendant since the Flyme The examining coursel exore they could finish the cross-The spectators in the court talk about in the morning exo It was finally ascertained that

the crowd on the subject was it was noticed Mrs. Tilton a did not make their appearant fresh subject for speculation certainly ascertained, but var given by persons in the con-fessed to know whereof they said she was absent because defense thought her present vorably commented on. And the was id, and a to have learned from one of that she was too sensitive to mony given against, her by statement that she was suffer tion received the most crede the day's proceedings there

the day's proceedings there we not contain the Plymouth-Church seat regular attendants on the youngest son, and the Revassistant pastor of Plymoseated in the front row, Mr. Tilton was in ec. 11 o'clock, and appeared sputts. Upon taking his seathe chair neually occupied by then turned around and look house where Mrs. Tilton is while in court. He looked the during the day as if expecti during the day, as if expect Assembly who introduced until which authorized the c

in Brooklyn teyond the te began, thus covering this cas soon after the time for took a seat beside Judge Neil versed together a short time Mr. Tracy Mr. Tracy
PRESSED MR. MOULTON
to-day than he has done before
ing was severe and searchin
was more on the alert than h
be. At the opening, his den
terized by the most impertur
as the questions were put by
creased severity, Mr. Moulto
closely to the throat, and his
ly flushed as though he were
temper. Perhaps the high
the

was when the fact of the pub was when the fact of the pul-unf-vorable to Mr. Beecher, lyn Sunday newspaper, was shown that the article wa Goiden Age proofs, Mr. Trac-to his full height, advanced and, stretching his arm abo-and pointing his finger stra-he asked to lond, grating to long after that publicatio the \$5,000 from Mr. Beech breathless pause for a mome witness was twirling about it and stroking his mustache witness was twirling about it and stroking his mustaches the other was in his pocket. most placidity of manner, that he could not recollect to delight in mainsting Mr. Thack's NAM Thus, when Mr. Trace asked when he (it Monitor).

Thus, when Mr. Tracy asked when he (Mr. Moulton)

"True Story" read, to "It was in the You'll remember it, were there and went to slee Tracy wished to know how to manufactive was he said, You saw it, General, and pe The first step toward the Infracement of many promine Produce Exchange and oth that Mr. Moulton, after the tion, had said that the sod also that since tyestigation he had show towards Mr. Beecher. Win his hand Mr. Tracy put tit the first queries was this: Wallace Caldwell that Beechberline, and that if person any good that you would calsi," em hatically replied witness was asked if he bad ments to Mr. Storrs, Mr. Tatlemen, and, although he taked with these persons, forgooten entirely what he when asked whether he had bour that Mr. Mr. Excense was a historia was a francial of the control of serious dispute. Which it crawled will show acter of the warfare carries Mr. Fulletton last week in hull statement of Jan. that Mr. Beecher was did not cepy, the crum Mr. Beecher's lawyers a weak spot there, and on F ddee various parts of the Mrs. Woodhull's views regarded when we was a post there, and on F ddee various parts of the Mrs. Woodhull's views regarded to the Mrs. Woodhull's views re

egulate the transmission of commercial agence by telegrapd. ams (ind.)—To incorporate the National ime (1985)

a Company,

For a branch mint at St. Louis,

For the improvement of the Minnethe construction of a lock and dam at we-For a public building at Topeka

IRWIN RELEASED.

Mr. Daws, it was ordered that Richedischarged from arrest, he having anyuestons of the Committee.

THE GENNEYIN CANAL.

(II.) moved to auspend the rules, and for the canal connecting the waters of with the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock fail order for the 2d of February. Agreed 33, 55.

BE TO FACILITATE BUSINESS.

STOFFED the Indiowing resolution:

FO FACILITATE BUSINESS, effored the indiowing resonation; at the rules be so far suspended during of the present session as to prevent the altertaining any dilatory motion pendiration of any public bill or joint resonation to bring, or the result of which possible to bring, or the result of which ore the House for consideration such colution, and this order shall apply to fered in the House or adopted in the aiding concurrence in the House, or to or joint resolution, and to any report thereon. So the resolution was followed by indigenom the Democratic side of the House, suggesting that pachaps it would be a sit the rules.

thought it would open the Treasury to ght it would be better for the House to rules and go home, and Mr. Wood id be seiting a very bad precedent for

d be setting a very jud precedent for all the control of the state of put its prevent a waste of put its time, sed by Mr. Cassan that it would throw sury doors to anybolly. Some opposition of the commerce o

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we continuous spans not less than 450 s. amendment was agreed to, and the d. passed—yeas, 217; nays, 4. CHE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.
Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and specified be had thereof; and that it is not allowed until such bill and are been finally disposated to be allowed until such bill and are been finally disposated to but prevent a vole on Butler's resolution. vole was taken on the motion and restrictions was defeated, and voling no were Butler (Tean.), Lodand, Lowndes, Maynard, Sanar, mith (Vs.), Stamard, Strait, and Thorn-

MPERANCE AMENDMENT.

presented a memorial and petition residents of Kentucky asking Congress stiffaction an amendment to the Con-Uniped States prohibiting the manutation, and sale of spiritious liquors, at to take offect Jan. 1, 1816. Referred.

OUS INTELLIGENCE.

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STHEL HOME COMMITTEE, me time ago to investigate the ione in the city claiming to ork for seamen, which have been in the church. The object of the was to determine which of the deserving of the church's support. of the report being read Mr. Kit-

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to the Bethel Home, on the West management of the Rev. Bend, the report says it was found 5 beds in comfortably-furnished regular boarders, and 130 bunks a strangers' department. The rehowed that \$43,433.28 had been exhausted from the Chicago Re-Society, and the same amounting cities of the country. The rangus sources, exclusive of the had been \$61,757.38 and the dishes ame.

then extered into a description of notions, as well as their history, and follows:

tee have this to say of the two institutions, as well as their history, and follows:

tee have this to say of the two institutions is needed to do the work on this now, through their missionaries, prod strife. The Mariners' Church is a sited in its work, without connecourses, online by and the first work, without connecourses, online by the western floard of Directors, who your pay but little attention to whis and the way of doing it. The mith city is done by the Western is sold to the way of doing its and the way of doing its recognition, and, and sympathy of and churches.

DAVES OTE,
DAVID MUEER,
JOHN V. PARWELL,
A. E. KITTREDOE.

One in connection with the Marivice commented upon quite freely,
ther than complimentary terms.

It bad ever been indoxed
The discussion upon its adopd for some minutes in subdued
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g then adjourned with the Dox-THE METHODISTS.
meeting of the Methodist pastors
ider at Il o'clock yesterday moreme presiding. The meeting was
attended, more than forty being
the more than to the Rev. tter from Dr. Dunham to the of was a request that twelve v

then adjourned. iolden, Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., aced 33 years. He was Speaker of Processing the Company of the

But the Truth Is Mighty and It Will Prevail.

Monlton Bearing His Cross with Great Good-Temper.

Mr. Frank Carpenter to Be Placed on the Stand Next.

Ending of the Trial. Gen. Tracy's Pompous Manner Defeated

by the Phenomenal Witness.

The Feud Between Whitelaw Reid and Moulton.

Beecher Exhibiting Symptoms of Cerebral Congestion.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

MOULTON'S CEOSS-EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Jan. 25.—Mr. Moulton's cross-examination was nearly concluded to-day, and the attempt of Mr. Beecher's lawyers to have certain ments in Mrs. Woodhull's paper admitted was partially successful. The chief testimony was in regard to Mr. Moulton's extreme friendli-ness for Mr. Beecher at the time of his publication of November, 1872, and his tostility toward defendant since the Plymouth investigation. The examining counsel expressed the belief that they could finish the cross-questioning to-day. The spectators in the court-room bad little to talk about in the morning except the

It was finally ascertained that the defendant was suffering from a severe cold, and the curiosity of the crowd on the subject was appeased; but when it was noticed Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends did not make their appearance the crowd had a fresh subject for speculation and discussion. The cause of Mrs. Tilt-n's absence could not be certainly ascerts ned, but various reasons were given by persons in the court-room, who professed to know whereof they were taking. One said she was absent because the counsel for the defense thought her presence might be unfavorably commented on. Another insisted that she was id, and a third claimed to have learned from one of the lady's friends that she was too sensitive to listen to the tertistatement that she was suffering from indisposi-tion received the most credence. Throughout the day's proceedings there were

NO LADIES IN COURT. The Plymouth-Church seats were filled by the regular attendants on the trial, Mr. Beechet's youngest son, and the Rev. Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor of Plymonth Church, being seated in the front row, near Mr. Shearman, Mr. Tilton was in court promptly at 11 o'clock, and appeared to be in excellent spirets. Upon taking his seat he glanced over at the chair usually occupied by kir. Beecher, and then turned around and looked at the part of the house where Mrs. Tilton is accustomed to sit while in court. He looked that way frequently during the day, as if expecting, Mrs. Tiltou's ap

while in court. It is looked that we requestly all consequences of the while in court. It is looked that we requestly all consequences are the court of the court

Namely, the Persons Chiefly Concerned in the Brooklyn Trial.

The Woodhull's Statement to that Effect Ruled Out of Court,

The Woodhull's Statement to that Effect Ruled Out of Court,

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The Triuth Le Mighty

The Moodhull's Concerned to the Court of Court,

The Woodhull's Statement to the Court of Court,

The Woodhull's Statement to the Court of Annanias and Sapphira. The result of the contest was that Judge Nellson their court of Annanias and Sapphira. The result of the contest was that Judge Nellson their parts read exceptions being taken to those portions admitted.

The Mighty

The Mighty

The Mighty

The Associated Press.

that Judge Nellson ruled out heart's all the parts read, exceptions being taken to those portions admitted.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ATTENDANCE.

New York, Jan. 25.—The usual crowd gathered in the Brooklyn City Court-room to-day, to be present at the great scaudal. Assistant-partor Halliday was the first of the Plymouth Church delegation to enter. Judge Nellson arrived soon afterwards, followed, shortly after, by most of the counsel. Theodors Thiton and Francis D. Moulton came in together, immediately followed by ex-Judges Fullerton and Morris. Mr. Beccher and his friends and Mrs. Tilton and her friends had not arrived when the Court was opened, and Moulton took the stand. Mr. Evarts apologized for the absence of ex-Judge Potter, who was unable to come out, owing to the severe weather.

THE WOODHULL DOCUMENT.

Mr. Shearman stated that they had got the original charges, as printed in Woodhull & Ciapin's Weekly, Nov. 2, 1872, which he proposed to read. Mr. Shearman read a few clauses, when ex-Judge Fulletton objected to that portion of the article incupating Tilton. Beecher, and Moulton. This article, the counsel argued, was only a promulgation of the doctrine of Mrs. Woodhull, and he did not see why it should be admitted in evidence. Mr. Besch, on the same side, said that if this article was read, it would raise side issues, and the only object in reading it, he thought, was to introduce accusations against the plaintiff and the witness on the stand.

Etchings---Reasons to Expect a Tragic

accusations against the plaintill and the witness on the stand.

The Court decided that the article should be read, subject to his decision, paragraph by paragraph. The portion relating to Mrs. Woodhull's views of the marriage relation was refled out, and the Court characterized them as "atrocious sentiments." An exception was taken to this ruling by the deferse. The pistol scene was read and allowed to remain in. The statement in regard to Theodore Hiron, that he was "no vestal virgin," was inlied out; also, the statement of the endeavors to get Mr. Beecher to preside at the Library Hall meeting.

Mr. Sucrman then said that this was all he had to read.

Mr. Sherman then said that this was all he had to read.

MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Moulton was then continued by Mr. Tracy:

I beard the most of Tilton's "true story" read. It was prepared in the latter part of December, 1872. I so not remember if the story was presented as an answer to the Woodhull charges. There is only a jart of it which I recollect. This statement was not published.

Counsel for the defense called for this paper, which, they said, was in the hands of the prosecution, but ex-Judge Follerton said it was not in their hands, having been destroyed.

Witheas continued: I remember that portion of it which bore on the relations of Mr. Beccher and Mrs. Thion. I do not recollect how many pages the story was contained in. I do not tains the statement contained the letter of contriction, but it may have contained a portion. I do not know if this was introduced as a portion of the charge of Mr. Pilton against Bercher. Mr. Tilton seemed always willing to make a statement which should

PROTECT HIS WIFE FROM THE CHARGE OF ADULTER.

I remember the publication of Tilton's letter to

I remember the publication of Tilton's letter to his "complaining friend." This was published without my knowledge. Do not know that it brought on an emergency in the case. It was the subject of an interview between Beeche and myself, but I do not remember that he said he feft called upon to deny charges in this letter. [Witness was annded the fetter, which he said he never saw before.] he never saw before.]

Ex-Judge Fullerton asked to see the letter, to which Mr. Evants retorted "it was not in evidence."

Ex-Judge Fullerton insisted that the letter

Ex_Judge Fullerton insisted that the letter should be shown to him.

Mr. Evarts said it would be produced in evidence again, when the Court said that Judge Fulle ton could then see it.

The letter written by

TILION TO NOWEN,
reciting the charge preferred by the latter against Beecher, was shown to the witness, who continued: I do not remember reading this, but may have been told of it. Do not know how the press got hald of this letter, and I had nothing to do with furnishing it to the papers. I asked Tilton how it came to be published; he said he did not know. This publication brought on another emergency and caused great excitement. Think I saw Beecher about it. Think this was published April 20, and Beecher gave me the \$5,000 for the use of Tilton May 2. Do not remember how soon after the publication of this article I had a talk with Beecher about the

expressed hostility violently toward him. I never threatened him in the presence of Wallace Caldwell or Augustus Storrs within the past three months. I may have expressed myself in terms of hatred towards Beecher to United States District Attorney Tenney. I do not remember calling Beecher a liar, a cheat, and a libertine. I do not remember saying that I would crush Beecher or drive him out of Brooklyn. I may have said that he ought to be driven out, but, if so, I do not recoilect it.

not remember saying that I would crush Beecher or of two him on to Brooklyn, I may have said that be ought to be driven out, but, if so, I do not recollect it.

The witness was asked with relation to a threat made to Chis-less Storrs, in which the name of this Fidan Dean Proctor was mentioned.

The Court stated that he had r.led before that the names of third parties would any be admitted.

A long argument essued as to whether witness or coussel for the defense had first nuce her fisme. The Court strated that he has a first nuce her fisme. The Court finally ruled that hannes of third parties were an intelly urelevant to the issue in this case.

Witness continued: I may have told William A. Bartier that Beecher is a perjure and ilbertine, as he is. I never threatened any person who should spoar against me on this trial.

A conversation here took place smore counsel for the defense, when ex Judge Pullerion observed that if they speat much of their time in this manner thay would not get through with the witness to-day.

Witness co-day.

Witness co-day.

**Witness co-day witness took place smore counsel for the defense, when ex Judge Pullerion observed that if they speat much of their time in this manner thay would not get through with the witness to-day.

Witness co-day.

**Witness co-

is as pure a man as ever lived. I had no conversation with Davis in the Custom-House about it. I had a conversation with Reuben W. Rores, about the charges. I gave him the impression that Beecher was pure of these charges. I know Renry 3, Studley, but do not remember telling him it was a d.—d slander against Beecher. Never remember having any talk with him on the subject. I never remember taking with Charles H. Cadwell on the Woodhull scandal after its publication. I know Assistant Pastor Halliday slightly, and may have talked with him on Nov. 23, 1872. I conveyed to him the impression that Beecher was guiltless. I think I said to him it was a — chame for deacons to be disging into this scandal when it was settled between the parties.

The Court then adjourned for the day.
FRANK CARTENTER TO DE THE NEXT WITNESS.

PRANK CARPENTER TO BE THE NEXT WITNESS.
Counsel for the defense are of opinion they will benchide Moulton's cross-examinate
o-morrow. It is said that Frank Carpenter w

ETCHINGS. APPREHENSION OF A TRAGEC CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL—THE "YOU'RE-ANOTHER" CHARACTER OF THE DEVENSE—A FORTHC MING STREAM OF FILTH—TRACY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MOUT-TON—BECCHER'S SIMPTOMS OF CEREBRAL CON-ONE TON—THE COURSE OF THE NEW YORK TRID-INB. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.—I am perfectly serious when I prophery that this trial between Tilton and Beecher will not be lawfully completed until the first day of April, or thereabouts. Yet I do not contemplate so long and so depressing a continuation of these proceedings. I feel, somehow or other, that will abruptly and terribly end this matter. As

it progresses, the theatric mautle of heroism drops off, fold by fold, from its shoulders, and presently it will be wholly undraped, a lewd and hideous transfiguration of Priapus. To be the laureate of ruch recking annals might gratify the hot ambition of Swinburne; but, to impartial postrils, the whills and stenches of a partial nostrile, the whiffs and stenches of a wide-spread licentiousness are nothing else than sickening. Its tableaux are as vile as the encaustics of Pompeii; its episodes fit only for the prurient contemplation of a Messalufa: and its actors seem to have lost their artest opportunity in the suppression of Aphra Behn. The argument of the defense, on the moral question at issue, not between Beecher and Titton, butbetween Beecher and the world, is no loftier

On the other hand, Moulton was sweatness and light incarriate. His suavity, however, seems to sorely pique his examiner. When, at the outset of Tracy's estack upon him, Moulton lost his temper, Tracy seemed to drink in his rage as greedily as a tiger swallows the warm blood of his prev. But, when Moulton became placid and unir itable. Tracy did not find him so succulent. I fancy that the main objective point of all cross-examination is the derangement of a witness balance, and that, if the witness keep his temper, the cross-examination must be largely sugmaized as a failure. If so, capable as Tracy is, the inquisition which he has been directing has been disappointingly fruitiess. He sterates every question as if each of them finally disposed of the witness; and, because they do not, or course the reaction injures the cross-examiner. Au contrairs, Moulton makes his replies so modestly and tran juilly his e-erybody supposes there is nothing in them; and so we may have missed confusi as and blunders which will not be visible until the other side shall have clucidated them.

Bescher's papers this morning explain the

pains in his head from which he constantly suffers. I have several times indicated the alarming symptoms of

CEREBRAL CONOESTION

which flare out in his face like bageon-lights. I have also drawn attention to the frequent desperate applications of his hands to the crown of the head in which there evidently throbes a perpetual neuralgia. His nervous debility is becoming more and more marked every day. For instance, while Mr. Evarts was reading the Tripartite Covenant, to which the signatures of Bowen, Tilton, and Beecher were all suffixed, Beecher's right arm lay for awhile upon the shoulder of his youngest ron, and a paralytic twitch of the forefinger becokened how acutely sensitive and how feeble his nervous centres have become. A wissful, yearning, abstracted look sits rerpetually upon his swollen features, as if he were indeed on the very edge of the Promised Land, with the easeful ripple of Jordan in his ears, and the cry of pursuers growing louder and louder behind him. Innocent or ruilty, he cannot be an in the same and the cry of pursuers growing louder and louder behind him. Innocent or ruilty, he cannot be an in the same and fadmission to mot this morning. Just after the recess had been announced, he touched me on the shoulder and said. "The louger this trial proceeds, the larger the class of bad men who believe in Beecher's guitt. Now, I have been making inquiries to-day, and I find that every lawver and every reporter takes Tilton's part." Perhaps this was only a bitter pleasantry; but what are the merits of a case in which reporters and lawvers are found unanimously on one side? Yet the devotion of Plymouth Church and the Brooklyn Ring may countervail the indifference of reporters and lawyers.

In consequence of a difference between Frank Moulton and Whitelaw Reid,—which I may be able to describe in a fow days,—the New Yolk Tribune has continuously treated Moulton with A BRUTALITY UNFARALLELED.

ERTALITY UNFARALLELED

**Perhaps this was only a bitter pleasantry in the recovery of the trial. But

PROTECT ITS SIGNERS
and induce other stockholders to join in an attempt to prevent future speculation. The
present officers, it says, had been guilty of the
grossest mismanagement of the Company's
affairs. They had managed to keep themselves
in office and in control of the property and business of the Company until displaced by the appointment of a Receiver, who took control of
matters during the first week in October, 1874.

THE BILL IN CHANCERY,
upon which the Receiver had been appointed,
was filed by two of the present Directors, who
had become disgusted with a management which
appeared to them nothing less than wholessle
robbery. Affidavits showing an airming state
of affairs had been filed in Court. They showed
that the Company was running behind from
\$800 to \$1,000 a month, and that the property
was going sadly into decay. The bill and affidavits proved that the President, Joshua Stark,
and the Secretary, O. D. Bood, and Superintendent, A. Blies, the officers of the Company, had
signalized their incumbency into office by the
most glaring incaractiy and unfaithful conduct."
The erroular says also that

"signalized their incumbency into office by the most glaring incapacity and unfaithful conduct." The circular says also that

THE ATTORNESS.

Harding, McCoy & Pratt, who claimed to represent the Company, were in league with the officers for the purpose of getting the property disposed of to their own benefit, and of defrauding the stockholders.

It had also appeared in the bill and affidavits that the officers had i-sued the Company's bonds for \$25,000, and secured them by a trust-deed on all the lines and other property to B. F. Allen. This deed, instead of being recorded at Chicago, was not placed on record at Milwaukee, where it would be the least liable to inspection. These bonds were divided between Harding, McCoy, and Pratt, says the circular, and Stark, Bliss, and Bond. But tortunately the stockholders were on the trail; they sniffed the impending danger; they discovered the mine that had been so advoid laid, and a Receiver was appointed, and an injunction issued to restrain Allen and prevent sale.

Messrs. Harding, McCoy, and Pratt were characterized as greedy attorneys, who had waged

CHARLLESS AND UNSUCCESSFUL LITTOATION, and whose fees amounted to \$30,000. The Secretary, Bond, was accused of a beartless attempt to prevent the attendance at the meeting of any but "ring" stockholders. The present officers and the attorneys, it is alleged intended to perpentiate the existence of the Company long enough to enable them to increase the debt to as large an amount as "their rapacity and ingenuity canhele them, provided the stockholders did not take care of their own rights, and expel the whole tribe, locking the doors upon the greedy and vanial crowd.

THE OBJECT OF THE REETING was the paper further stated, to secure the same incompetent officers in power for another term, and to pass resouncions validating the bonds and trust-deed, of whose validity there is great doubt. Also, to an horize the firm of Harding, McCoy & Pratt to fight the first claims against the Company, to the Supreme Court, with no benefic

MCHALE.

The Last Exploit of the North Side Ruffian and Jailer.

He Beats One Unoffending Prisoner Over the Head.

And Tries to Bite Another One's Nose Off.

He is indicted by the Grand Jury.

The countenance of that unvarying crowd of loafers, vagrants, and idlers, whose rags, dirt, and general uncleanliness form the stereotyped background to the proceedings of the Criminal Court, was disturbed from its placid stupidity yesterday morning by a painful story told by a prisoner. The tale, too, so strongly illustrative of the hardenities which these transfers. he barbarities which there is good reason to be lieve are not ut common within the walls of the jail building, caught the attentive ear of the Judge on the bench, and caused the State's At-

Judge on the bench, and caused the State's Attorney to wax indiguant. The prisoner, one

JOHN B. M'MANUS,

was brought into the court-room for the purpose
of giving bail for a cr minal offense, having succeeded after a short imprisonment in securing
bondsmen.

McManus is a man 50 years of age, his appearance betokening a much higher degree of respectability than is pressented by the most of
those introduced into this Court to make answer
to a criminal charge.

Upon appearing before Judge Williams yesterday morning his beil was furnished by Mr. Bunyan, who then left the court-room. McManus,
befure taking his departure, asked leave of the
Judge to present him with an affidavit relative
to the:

HARSH TREATMENT

Judge to present him with an affidavit relative to the

HARSH TREATMENT
he had received in the jail. The document stated he had been assaulted by James Modiale, the Assistant Jailer, in the manner stated below.

Judge Williams seemed much surprised at the story and questioned the man very closely. His interrogations elicited replies only esteutisted to a rengition the statements of the affidavit. The prisoner was ready to make oath to all of them. The Judge then told Balkiff Schaarenberg to take the man before

THE GRAND JURY.
He presented the affidavit to that body supplementing it with oral statements, and so aggravated and outrageous did the case appear that they returned an indictment forthwith.

McHale was promptly arrested and arraigned before Judge Williams, who placed him under \$10,000 bail. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the bonds required, they were promptly furnished

The character of the bondsman inspired an additional bad feeling for the prisoner.

THE STORY OF THE ASSAULT.

the matter, and his kind treatment of the prisoners.

From time to time there have been vague stories floating among the prisoners, but probably withheld from people who might give them publicity by a wholesome dread of their keepers of the barbarous treatment that prisoners often receive. There is no reason to doubt but that some of the jail attendants are simply ruffians who, to exhibit the priveleges of their authority, treat prisoners with the greatest crueity. This is the first in stance that has been brought to the public, and it is to be devoutly hoped that a man who so shamefully abuses his position with such unprovoked and unprecessary barbarity will meet an adequate punishment.

M'HALE.

who so shamefully abuses his position with such unprovoked and unnecessary barbarity will meet an adequate punishment.

The condoct of this man McHale is precisely what might have been expected of him. He has been known for yoars as a not crous rough and bruiser, engaged in saloon brawls and disreputable quarrels of all kinds. His character is so bad that when nominated at the primaries a couple of years or so ago for Coostable his name was scratched off by the Executive Committee. His appointment as Deputy by Sheriff Agnew caused the friends of the latter profound regret, for while there was no fitter place for Mochale than a jail, yet he belonged there as a prisoner, not as a custodian.

It is painfully apparent that Sheriff Agnew has been unfortunate in many of his appointments. This is true not only of McHale, but of many of the Deputies.

FIDDER WILLIAMS STATES that it is impossible to secure any convictions in the Criminal Court, owing to the existence of a ring among the present Deputies whose members are in alliance with the criminal classes. It is difficult to scare the serving of a subperna, and it is impossible, except by superhuman exertions, to obtain a jury which will do its duty. The matter of summoning men falls atmost inevitably into the hands of these corrupt officers, and the art of packing juries is carried to perfection by them. Upon Sheriff Agnew's return from Springfield his attention will be called to this matter, and he will undoubtedly weed out these creatures whom he has been nowisely induced to appoint.

It is understood that McHale was badly scared by the position in which he found himself, and resigned his place forthwith.

This was supe fluous however, since a peremptory order of Court was entered reheving him from duty, and the facts were telegrached to Sheriff Agnew last oight with the expectation that he would send back his directions at once Nothing was heard from him last night how ever

a select society of their own, but the misfortune is, each set appears to look down upon its neighbor. Bourbon gives the cold shoulder to Orleans, who contemptuously shrugs his shoulders when Bounwarts or Murat is named, and Hispanian Isabella, who can accreely be called "The Good," possibly considers all the others as unfortunate adventurers, accing that her own son has been unexpectedly called back to Spain.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE. Corner Deachorn and Monroeses.

This (MONDAY) evening, Jan. 28,
Grand Opening of the Carle Amusant, Buffet,
and Canteen.

LADIES' NIGHT Truesday, when the Cafes are closed
and smoking is prohibited.

THE MAGNIFICENT EXTRAYAGANZA. THE Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Gorgeons Scenary; Superb Costumes! Glorious Pagaintry! First appearance of the world-renowned Actal Gympasta, the

Actal Gymnasts, the BOILSET FANTILY BOILSET FANTILY BOOKED, FRANCUIS, LEONI, and JEROME, the Electric Midgrits, Defiant to the World. Wornel Sisters, Sophia and I from, sline Rie Woener, the O'Donohue, Signera Albertazzi, Miss Margie Gray, Sam Devart, Walter and Morton, Gook. Fortsaque.

A LARGE CHORUS AND CORPS DE BALLET.

AB Unequaled Programme, concluding with Win. Broughts Grey Grand Katharagana. THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Now and Spiendid Scennry by David Strong and a seistants; notably, the QUAY AT CALAIS, the P. VILLION, the TOURAMEST. Saperb Costumes. Fall of Juyous, Sprightly Mude. A Maraliteout Caste.
FELLY REGIMEN'S Cartoon. Signor RELOODS and the APULLO QUARTET in the Cate and Buffet.
REGULLAR LADIES NIGHT Thursday, when the Cates are closed and smoking is orchibit ed.
PRIOES.—During the prevailing hard times prices will continue: Parquette and Balcony, 50 cents; Sentre Quise.
FOPULAR MAYINES—Wednesdey.

McVICKER'S-FIGARO. THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA

Musical Director as INI. SOULAKA. Sig. R. MUZIO Wednesday Event Contractor. Sig. R. Muzio Mile. ALEANI-LA NONAMBUIA. Truncas Replayance of Mile. ALEANI-By degree. LOHENGEIN. Saturday Attermoon—FAREWELL MATINES. Saturday Evening—LAST NICHT. State and only correct editions of Librettos for sale at the Sox Otine of the Treatre.

Manday, Feb. 1—Mile. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUARI.

McCORMICK HALL. FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE IMPASSIONED HON. WM. FHURSDAY.

THE INISH PARSONS "MICHAEL ANGELO." TICKETS FOR SALE THIS MORNING, at James, McClurg & Co. 1, 117 State-st, Admission, 50 cra; reserved sata, 78 sebs. Star Course bus tickets, entitling to free cide to and from McCormick Hall, given till reserved seat ticket, at James. McClurg & Co. 2. OPTION TICKETS in passages of 10, good for any Star Entertainment. 25.

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GREAT HIT of Shakspeare's Grand Historical Tra KING JOHN AGNES BOOTH, J. B. BOOTH, JOS. WHEELOCK, and the full Acad my Company in the cast.

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TO-NIGHT. THIS AFTERNOON,

The Greatest Sensation of all, The Female Bathers; or, Fun at Long Branch.

FRENCH CAN-CAN DANCERS! Mme. Rents's FEMALE MINSTRELS, and THI STAK SPECIALTY COMPANY. Matinue to-day at 2:30 p. m. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY:
Famous Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe

"Crimson Scarf; or, the Council of Ten."
with all he accessor, and sonery, so produced at the
Haymarkot Theatre, London, and full Brass Band in
res chrun.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness.
Seate may be secured aix days in maivance.
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CHICAGO MUSEUM. Every evening until further notice, and at the MATI-NES, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN! With New Scenery and Appointments.

Museum open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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OBERTS and her Great School of Trained Dogs.

THE RINK. GRAND MASQUERADE And Exhibition of Fancy Skating y MISS FLORA CELENI, of Canada, Thursday Even ig, Jan. 28. Admission, 28 cents.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:00. Female Bathers! OPERA LIBRETTOS. Save 20 cents. Lee & Walker's Standard Edition. Only percent and complete edition. Price, only 15 cents. For ale by J∪HN MOLTER, 100 East Madison-st.

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a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. MICHI AN CENTRA'. A CREAT WESTERN PAIRTOAN

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CHANGE OF FIRM. WM. RIJGER withdraws from the firm of R. K. BICK FORD & OU., and als interest and liability change from this cate. Chinago, Jan. 18, 1878.

ious work needed in the County.

Felico, Thomas, and Receker
ed a committee to attend to this
order of the day—"Method's
taken up, said the discussion was
by Youker, Foster, Axtell, CleuLoeber, Parkhurst, Thomas, and

GERRIT SMITH.

E. Eastman, Esq., lectured on "Gerrit Smith" before the Chicago Athenseum last evening. Judge Booth introduced the lecturer, who was received with the usual amount of applause. Mr. Eastman commenced by saving that the title of his subject needed no explanation, so far as Americans were concerned, and the fame of the great philanthropus was as bright in Europe as on the soil of the United States. Gerrit Smith and of these rare spirits who combined as on the soil of the United States. Gerrit Smith was one of those rare spirits who combined many forms of genius. He was a spleadid orator, a finished writer, a true patriot, and the friend of freedom to all men, of every race, and in every part of the globe. Like many more American celebrities, he signalized himself in the great anti slavery struggle, and was ever found in the foremost ranks of those who believed that no man should be held in bonds because of color or of creed. He labors in behalf of the appressed Southern people had placed his name high on the great roll of anti-slavery patriots, and the black race in America owed him a debt of enduring gratitude.

Gerrit Smith was a bright particular star in the constellation which was adorned by the pen of Harriet Beecher Stowe; by the eloquence of Everett; by the statesmanship and incorruptibility of Sumuer; by the sarsoity of Seward, and the storn principle of Abraham Lincoln. Amid all the noble men and women who labored early and late for the benefit of the oppressed, during the long years of struggle for slave-emancipation, Gerritt Smith possessed a place second to none.

Nor did the publianthrouist confine his great ef-

econd to none.

Nor did the philanthropist confine his great effort entirely to the emancipation of the colored man. He also believed in educating him, and did so whenever and wherever opportunity offered. The speaker gave soveral examples of this spirit, and proceeded with the recipal of Mr. Smith's personal virtues. In point of physique, Gerrit Smith was one of the noblest specimens of American manbood. Years, as they advanced, did not mar his beauty, and his grav hairs became as a crown of glory unite him. Although he was a philanthropist in the truest sense of the word, he was never foolishy lavish. He gave to the deserving, but used wise discrimination in the distribution of his bounty. Although he had paid out money for charitable purposes with an unturing generosity, he died worth a million and a half of dellars.

Smith was greatly in favor of a Civil-Rights bill, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and his last public appeal to his

Smith was greatly in favor of a Civil-Rights bill, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and his last public appeal to his countrymen, dated Dec. 12, 1874, contained these words: "Will the American people never cease to torture and oppress the helpless poor?" He would conclude by hobing that the man would not be forgotten whose last words were a question of such mighty import. (Applause.) After Mr. Eastman concluded, the members of the Athenseum adopted several amendments to the constitution of the Society, and then adjourned.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The embarras-ments in which they have been for some time involved have at last forced for some time involved have at last forced George C. Ames, Francis T. Sherman, and George C. Sherman, constituting the firm of Ames, Sherman & Co., dealers in hat, cap. and straw goods, at Nos. 114 and 116 Wabash avenue, into bankrupicy. Yesterday they filed a voluntary petition. The liabilities of the firm are placed at \$133,410.83, and the assets, consisting wholly of outstanding accounts, amount to man, who is a part owner of the Sherma e, are \$31,464.41, and his assets are \$20,000 in real estate and a two-ninths interest in the Sherman estate, of which J. L. Marsh is Trustee, and in which is embraced the Sherman House. George C. Sherman's indebtedness is \$49,541.67, of which \$47,000 is secured by mortgage on real estatualled at \$50,000. He also has a two-ninth

valued at \$50,000. He also has a two-ninths interest in the same estate.

Since the opening of the Sherman House, which was the first of the great botels to rise from the ruins of the fire of 1871, with the exception of the first few months of its career, when it easily monopolized the business because it was the only house of any magnitude, it has met with many disasters. These at the outset were the result of mismanagement for which the owners of the property caunot be justly charged. Then the erection of other, and, in some cases, more magnificent houses, drew from it a large share of patronage. For the last year it has struggled against manifold difficulties. A temporary relief from them was secured by mortgaging the property, but the uneasiness of the mortgages has lately threatened a transfer of the house.

It is owing to these embarrassments, it is be-

lately threatened a transfer of the house.

It is owing to these embarrassments, it is believed, that the Shermans have been compelled to withdraw capital from the firm in which they were the heaviest partners. Their affairs have compelled the result above stated. It is to be

compelled the result above stated. It is to be regretted that these financial reverses have come upon gentlethen who are among our oldest and most esteemed citizens, and whose enterprise and public spirit have identified them with some of Chicago's most valuable improvements.

It is not definitely known how the issue will affect the Sherman House. It has been the disposition of Mr. Joshua L. Marsh, the manager, to keep the house to operation, and, if it is possible to quiet the mortgage, he may be able to do so. But there seems to be a protability that the cetate will not yield sufficient immediately to satisfy his claims, and that the house will change hands. But, notwithstanding the possible transfer, it is likely that the Sherman House, which is one of our oldest and test-known houses, and is associated with the history of Chicago since the earlier days, will be perpetuated in name as it has been despite destruction, rebuilding, and from other changes.

LE MOYNE-FASWELL

The taking of testimony in the contested election case of Le Moyne vs. Farwell was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The first witness called was Gen. Lieb, who, after tifying in regard to his possession and care the ballots of the First Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, opened the envelope containing them. The ballots were then counted, with the

The vote, according to the official returns,

examination witness stated that the lots had been received and kept by him in the ne manner as those to which he had already same manner as those to which he had alroady testified; they were brought to the Court by Max Schuiler, a cierk in witness' employ.

Mr. Van Buren asked witness whether he had in his possession the ballots, poll-books, and affidavits of the precinct at Norwood Park, and, if so, to produce them for inspection and evidence.

Mr. LeMoyne objected on the ground that this was not cross-examination, and should not be al-

LOCAL LETTERS.

LOCAL LETTERS.

BELIEF FOR NEMBASK.

To the Editor of The Cascago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Mrs. F. E. Manchester,
wife of Thomas W. Manchester, Esq., a leading
citizen of Hamilton County, Neb., is now in this
city as agent of the Belief and Aid Society of
that county, to solicit sid. a. held Aid Society of
that county, to solicit sid. a. held Aid Society of city as agent of the Belief and Aid Society of that county, to solicit aid in behalf of the graes-hopper sufferers in that section. Her creden-tials are undoubted, and all supplies intrusted to her care will be faithfully distributed to those in actual need in her section of the State. There are many families there who would starve or

in actual need in her section of the State. There are many families there who would starve or freeze to death this winter were it not for charitable aid from abroad, and notwithstanding much has been done in their behalf still much more is needed to "keep the wolf from their doors" until warm weather sets in.

Mrs. M. appeals to the charitable in Chicago to contribute of their means to this worthy object. Immediate assistance is asked for, and will be very gratefully received. Any contribution, whether of food, clothing (new or secondhand), or money may be left in the care of the subscriber, No. 77 Jackson street, up-stairs, or at No. 260 Portland avenue, where Mrs. M. is stopping for a few days before going further Eas: on the eame mission, or such contributions will be called for on receiving notice of their nature by postal-card. Her collections are sent to her County Aid Society, care of the State Aid Society at Omaha, and donors may rest assured that what they give will ge just where they intend,—to needy and worthy people, whose sufferings have been brought upon them by the extreme drought and the grasshooper-raid of last summer. Mrs. M. may find time during her brief stay in the city to call upon a few of our leading citizens; but all able and willing to give are requested to do so at once. J. M. Encor.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—THE TRIBUNE of to-day, in CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—THE TRIBUSE of to-day, in a sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, says:

"It is the oldest ecclesiastical organization of Chicago, baving been organized June 26, 1833."

This statement is incorrect. The Catholics had a resident priest at that time, the Rev. J. M. J. St. Cyr, who came to Chicago May 1, 1833, and remained until June, 1837. The first church in Chicago was a Catholic church.—St Mary's.—erected in that year, and occupied before its close. The Rev. J. M. J. St. Cyr is still living in St. Louis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Good writers can be had by applying to the

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will lecture on "The Wives of Men of Genias." Tuesday evening, at and for the benefit of the Holland Presbyterian Church, corner of Noble and Ene

The union service at the Union Park Congre-

the National Council. The new secret work will be exemplified, and matters of great interest brought before the membership.

The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield will deliver his lecture entitled "Rare Ben Jonson and His Friends," at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets, this systems. corner of Washington and Robey streets, this evening at 8 o'clock. This lecture is both literary and historical, has been prepared recently with great care and research, and has already met with favor from cultivated audiences in

GENERAL NEWS. Otto Koenig, a single man 30 years of age, was found dead in bed at No. 78 West Bandolph

street, about noon yesterday. He retired the night previous in apparently good health. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticiao, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 4 deg. below zero; 10 a. m., 1

8 p. m., 8.

A horse attached to a buggy ran into the river near North avenue bridge yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

John C. Cullen owned the animal, and valued

him at \$1,000. The regular meeting of the Society of Physics The regular meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons occurred last night in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. John Bartlett in the chair. Dr. H. P. Merriman read a very able paper upon "The Management of the Third Stage of Labor." The paper provoked considerable discussion, and led to the exchange of a great deal of valuacie information among the members of the Society. Dr. Heurotin, exhibited a portion of the carolid artery of the murdered man Keegan, and the Society then adjourned.

murdered man Assgan, and the Society then adjourned.

In the front row of the orchestra at the Adelphi last evening the City Gove ment was largely represented. Upon the adjournment of the Common Council many of the members made a bee-line for the theatre, and all in a row sat Ald. Warren, Baley, Murphy, Reidy, McClory, O'lsien, White, Gunderson, Eckhardt, Rvan, and McDonald, and Deputy-Clerks Moody and Bluhm. There was almost a quorum, but no city business was transacted. Whenever Mr. Grover makes his entertainment so attractive as to bring in a majority of the Council Monday nights, there will indeed be cause for rejoicing.

A special order for to day's session of the Leg-

davits of the precuest at Norwood Park, and, if so, to produce them for inspection and evidence.

Mr. LeMoyne objected on the ground that this was not cross-examination, and should not be allowed to consume the time of the contestant. Gen. Lieb thought the objection held good. He stated that he had the ballots, poll-books, and shidavits in his possession, and could produce them as the request of the contestant. He did not refuse to produce them if they are required in the proper order, but refused to do so at present at contestee's request. When the time came he would be ready to answer contestee's question asking for the production of the sex question asking for the sex question asking for the production of the sex question asking for the production of the sex question asking for the production of the sex question asking for the sex qu

The Chicago Board of Underwriters adopted the following rules in regard to broken and solutions:

every member of the fact, and no member shall becoeforth accept any risk, at any rate, from such broker, until the foort shall take further action in the casa. It shall us the duty of the Secretary to furnish the brokers permitted by the Board with copies of the rules and penaltics to which they are subjected.

The Traders' Insurance Company has just shown that it can stand on its own bottom as well as any other commany in the country. The marble-bearted Collector Evans, who had carried all the chairs away for taxes, decided yesterday that he would no longer be taxed with the trouble of keeping them, and returned them last evening, just at the time when the poor chairless clerks decided that they could stand it no longer. The joy of the poor fellows can better be imagined than described when they found themselves again in possession of the furniture which was their main support. The chairless hours of the company were relieved by the receipt of numberless letters of consolation from friends all over the country, offering ald and relief if necessary. The following is a fair sample of the immense pile of letters received during the last three days:

Lyons, Ia, Jan, 22, 1875.—Dan Stres: Friends in need are friends indeed! You may draw on me for two wooden bottomed chairs, one red whitewood chair, one camp chair, and one three-leged milking stool. I am confident that the Traders' can stand, but am willing to give her such additional bottom as I can afford. Sympathetically,

CRIMINAL.

The house of Mrs. E. Cheney, No. 363 Hubbard street, was entered night before last, and

Seventy-eight dollars worth of boots were stolen from August Lonquist's place, No. 386 West Madison street, night before last. The house of B. R. De Young, No. 1429 Prai-

rie avenue, was entered by burglars Saturday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock, and over \$600 worth of jewelry, silverware, and clothing taken. Thieves entered the saloon of John Keller, corner of Madison and Dearborn strests, Sunday night, and stole seven soxes of cigars, several bottles of champague and wine, and \$2 in

Mary Loney was araceted last night at the instance of William Marshall, who accuses her of stealing a coat and a watch from him at No. 66 West Madison street. She was locked up in Madison-Street Station.

JOHN ALLEN.

Yesterday evening, when the celebrated John Allen went to his room after the labors of the day, he was much surprised by finding it occupied by a stranger, who was busied in gathering up John's valuables, preparatory to carrying them away. He had taken Mr. Allen's Sunday pocket-bandkternief,—the one with no holes in

byterian Church, corner of Noble and Erie streets.

The union service at the Union Park Congregational Church will be held at the usual bour this evening. Discourse by Maj. Whittle; singing by Prof. P. P. Bliss. The public are invited to attend.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet at the Tremont House Thursday evening. The Section of Maj. The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet at the Tremont House Thursday evening. The Section of Maj. The Addies a card with a woman's name on it, a hair-brush which was almost bald, a washer-woman's bill marked paid-rare, apic formerly the property of a German emigrant, some hair maxine warranted to dye a beautful black, a linen duster, and a little ticket stating that the bearer had deposited a allver watch which he could have back for \$1.75 and interest. When Mr. Allen became prayer-meeting.

The third lecture in the Dime-Lecture Course of the Young Mei's Christian Association will be delivered to-night, in Farwell Hall, by Prof. Delatontaine. The subject is "Heat." It will be lillustrated by twenty different experiments.

The officers of the various companies of the First Regiment Illinois State Gaurds will assemble this evening at the armory at 8 ociook, to meet the Adjutant-General of the State. It is specially important that company commanders be present.

There will be a general meeting of all Soverigns of Industry in the Masonic Hall, No. 679 West Lake street, near the corner of Wood, at 7:30 p. m., to bear the report of the delegates to the National Council. The new scoret work will be exemplified, and matters of great interest theory the property, stronk him in the face with his fiet. Keegan the results and one of the same beautiful plants of the delegates to the National Council. The new scoret work will be exemplified, and matters of great interest the council of the new scoret work will be exemplified, and matters of great interest.

construction of a ditch along Austin avenue, near Twelfth street, had cost 542-1000 of the original assessment, and recommending that a rebatt of 468-1000 of the original assessment of \$900 be made.

The pay-roll of the Superintendent was read and ordered said.

Quite a number of the prominent citizens of River Forest, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, carried out the programme noticed in The Tensure of last Thursday, by getting up a sleigh-ride Saturday evening of last week, Mr. Barrett, of Maywood, furnishing the "four-in-hand." The jingle of merry bells was heard at the appointed hour, and Keystone, Cacandaigus, and Thatcher avenues furnished each some bappy smiling "ones," and "twos" which composed the jolly food. Making one rapid dash, they all found an easy descent on the loy cover of the renowned Aux Plaines. They soon left the many lights of Maywood far behind; and, with the claster of hoofs and the ring of many voices, they were soon far up the frost-bound stream, and ever and anon a light from a country home on the river bank would dazzle bright and laughing eyes. But time did not quite permit them to reach the sacred encampment at Desriaines where many spiritually lame and halt and blind are restored to health by stepping in by faith, so they were compelled to turn the heads of their steeds down the stream; and with a satisfaction that ever attends those who indulge only in innocent and exhilarating ammasments and recreations, the happy group of prominent citizens again returned to their bomes, to rest sweetly, at the close of such a social happy ride as they enjoyed.

The Literary Club gave so entertainment Sat-

PARK RIDGE.

The Literary Club gave an entertainment Sat-The Literary Club gave an entertainment Sat-urday evening of unusual interest. The music of the evening was contributed by Miss Kittie Davis, who performed a good voluntary on the organ. Miss Floy Kennicot read "The Curfew Bell," winning much applause. Mr. William M. Knox read an original essay, entitled "American Literature." After defining litenature as a pro-duct, not merely of the intellect, but of the soul, with a voice whose rhythm is in harmony soul, with a voice whose rhythm is in harmony with the pulses of the human heart, speaking to man as man, he showed clearly the difficulties in the way of writing a critical history of American

the way of writing a critical history of American literature.

The debate that followed was upon the question, "Resolved, That our Government has pursued the correct policy in regard to the Indiana."

The affirmative was ably supported by Mesars. Kanfman and Mescham, and the negative by Mesars. Z. D. Root, Jr., and J. F. Stout, the judges deciding in favor of the affirmative. Adjourned for two weeks.

OAK PARK. The Oak Park Literary Society met last even-st the school building. The exercises were varied and of an interesting sort. The next meeting of the Society will take place, two weeks from last

the Society will take place, two weeks from last evening, at the same place.

The prayer meetings at the Congregational Church vill be discontinued during the present week. The Wednesday evening meeting will be held as usual. Prayer meetings will be held at the Methodist Church Tuesday. Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and probably Thursday evening. The usually perfect serenity and quiet of Oak Park was somewhat disturbed Saturday evening, and only the promptest interference of by-standers averted that which might have been a bloody and perhaps deadly encounter. A good item and been sacrifided, but the reputation of the village is saved.

Miss Jessie Hardy, late soprano singer of Unity Church chour, has been chosen soprano of the choir of some church in Chicago.

DESPLAISES.

Among the persons taking part in the dedica-tion of the new school-house was Mr. Wilham COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Pretracted Discussion on Extrava-gant Bills.

The Board of County Commissioners met yes-terday afternoon. President Burdick, having re-covered from his illness, occupied the chair, and Gen. Lieb, the County Clerk, officiated as Clerk

of the Board.

DECENT COURT-BOOMS.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Courts asking the Board, for the sake of the credit of the county, as well as for the health of its servants, to take some action to-wards providing suitable court-rooms either in Dr. Major's building, proposed to be erected on the northeast corner of LaSaile and Mouroe streets, or in some other building. This master, together with a communication from Dr. Major, offering to alter his plans so as to provide for court-rooms, was referred to the Committee on Public Service.

steems, we have another beginner. The matter of the Company (since, remains not as provided for the Company (since, remains not as provided for the Company (since, remains of the Company) (s

the bills the items of cassimers, on the ground that no cassimers had been furnished.

Commissioner McCaffrey said he should require information to the effect that the examples of cassimers were the same as those clarged in the bills.

Commissioner McCaffrey said he should require information to the effect that the assupes of cassimere were the same as those clarged in the bills.

Commissioner Clough elaumed that, if it was true that the cassimere was not bought by sample, the contractor could collect only the market value of the goods furnished; moreover, he could be compelled to pay back the overcharges previously obtained.

Commissioner Herting moved to refer back to the Commistioner Herting moved to refer back to the Commissioner Herting moved to refer back to the Commissioner Herting in the bill, for an overcharge had been made in the items of denims, fiannels, etc.

The motion to refer the items of cassimeres back to the Commistee was adopted by a vote of 7 to 6, Commissioners Herting and Russell voting with the retrenchment side.

The entire report was recommitted, upon motion of Commissioner McCaffrey.

It appearing that several claimants, whose bills were in the report, really needed their money, the vote to recommit the report was reconsidered.

A motion to recommit the dry-goods items was the contract of the commissioner was reconsidered.

aidered.

A motion to recommit the dry-goods items was then lest, and the report was concurred in, "all but the mittens," which were finally admitted, and the long agony was over. What with motions, discussions, reconsideration, etc., the mitten question had occupied the attention of the Board for over two hours,

At haif-past 6 o'clock the Board adjourned until Wednesday of this week at 2 p. m.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

An Evening Devoted to the Transac tien of Miscellancous Business.
The Common Council met last evening, Pres-

ident Dixon in the chair.
THE NEW COURT-HOUSE. A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, giving information as to the conference with the county authorities on the subject of a new Court-House, to the effect that the city and county—according to the opinion of counsel—are free to act in the matter of architects and plans. It was the access of both the counsel—are free to act in the matter of architects and plans. It was the sense of both the County Committee and the Board of Public Works that immediate steps be taken toward building a Court-House and City-Hall. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting a list of property belonging to the School Fund, with names of lessees and amounts due from each. Laid over and published.

and published.

Ald. Stone, of the Fifth, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for bids for the following property of the City of Chi-

Lots on Hilnots street, near Franklin, 40x100 feet; old Engine 3 lot.

Lot on West Erie street, near Hillwankee avenue; 20x 82 8-10 feet, formerly occupied by Fire Department; old brick building thereon.

Lots on Lishile street, near Madison street, 14x101 feet; old Long John Engine House.

Lot on Huron errest, near North Clark street, 50x 109 feet; old Huron Street Police Station.

Also a tract purchased for quarantine purposes, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue and the railroad tracks (except the portion on Thirty-third and Thirty-third streets and Bulterfield street and the railroad tracks (except the portion on Thirty-third and Thirty-third streets and Bulterfield street and Police Street, 100 feet, 100 feet on North avenue, 100 feet, 100 feet on North Clark street; size, 30f feet on North avenue, 100 feet, 100 feet, 100 feet on North Lashile street, and 100 feet on North ago : Lots on Illinois street, near Franklin, 40x100 feet ;

dissent, but concurred in the opinion of Mr.

Sties.

COMMITTEE REFORTS.

The Committee on Judiciary reported, recommending the placing on file of the ordinance prohibiting the overcrowding of street-cars, stages, etc., for the reason that it is impracticable. Laid over.

The same Committee reported adversely to the passage of the ordinance requiring that all coalbe weighed by a city-wagher, on the ground that the present ordinance furnishes better protection than that afforded by the proposed ordinance. Laid over.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, reported recommending the passage of an ordinance for a railway on North avenue. Referred for engrossment.

The Committee on Police reported recommending the passage of an order directing the police authorities to enforce the ordinance requiring the removal of anew and ice from the side walks. Laid over.

Angust Schneider was elected Assistant Hay-Weigher at the corner of Western and Ward avenues.

The Council adjourned.

RAILROAD NEWS.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The war which has been going on during the last week between the various roads harstofore belonging to the Sarstogs combination, is getting more serious every day. Thus far only roads leading to the East have participated in the conflict, but there is a probability that the roads leading to the East have participated in the conflict, but there is a probability that the roads leading to the West may also become involved in the quarrel before peace is declared again. It is announced that one or two contracts for grain were made yesterday at 32½ coots per 100 pounds to New York City. The Grand Trunk Railway has also joined the freight war, and reduced the rates to Boston and Portland and common points. The new rates to Portland, Yarmouth, and Danville Junction will hareafter be 35 cents on fourth class, and to Boston and common points 40 cents.

This war has, up to the present, been confined to the roads leading from Chicago Eastward. The roads leading from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago seemed to work is harmony, and a short time ago advanced the rates from New York to Chicago. Now it seems as if the Eastern combination is also about to be bursted. The Grand Trunk Railway and the Boston & Albany Railroad refuse to abide by the action of the New York roads, and will under no circumstances raise the rates from Boston and Portland to the West. This boit on the part of these innes will undoubtedly compel the New York roads to recede from their position and go bask again to former rates.

The war between the Grand Trunk and the Grest Western of Canada, in regard to the passenger traffic, is still continuing, and it is stated by persons who are supposed to know that the difficulty cannot be settled until satisfactory arrangements are made between the Directors of these roads, most of whom reside in England. And, as they will not be able to take any action for some weeks, the war will continue that length of time. The Michigan Southern is suffering severely from this war, and will reduce its rates

York Feb. 3. An effort will be made at this meeting to harmonize the various conflicting interests, but, as the managers of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads have atready announced that they will not attend the meeting, there is no possibility of an amicable settlement. The fact is, most of the roads leading from Chicago to the East were lured into the Saratoga combination by false statements and pretenses by the Philadelphia and New York managers. They have now learned that their sotion has been a foolish one, and that instead of advancing their own interests they have advanced none but those of the Pennsylvania Company, which had a bone to pick with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and wanted the aid of the others. The prospect is that the New York meeting will be the funeral of the Saratoga combination, and the Commissioners will adjourn sine die.

A NEW HORSE-ALILWAY PROPECT.

A NEW HORSE-ALILWAY COMPANY DEWNSHAMED ON THE PROPECT OF THE PROPE RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI While the recole of Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesots, and Iowa bave lately shown a disposition

pass.

Another measure which will probably pass is a law allowing defenses of fraud and non-combinate with the requirements of law, to the suits on bonds which may be issued after this suits on bonds which may be inwahall pass.

A law will also be introduced to regulate the collection of railroad taxes. The laws upon this subject in Missouri have been remarkably lax. Everything points to a coming conflict between the people and the railroads.

the people and the railroads.

The Illinois Central Railroad has recently negotiated in Scotland, through Messra, J. S. Keunedy & Co., of New York, a loan of £500,000, the proceeds of which are to be used to take up the sterling loan of the same amount, which falls due April 1, in London. The new bonds bear 6 per cent interest, and have twenty years to run. The Company has now in the the sinking-fund \$2,735,000 to pay off the balance of the construction bends, which also nature April 1. The Company's original bonded debt will then be paid off, except \$2,500,000 of 6 per cent bonds held in Amsterdam, which have still fifteen years to run.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents held their regular monthly meeting at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad yesterday afternoon. The rates to some of the local points on the Pitsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad were slightly reduced, but no other changes were announced.

All the roads, with the exception of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, are now issuing haiffare tievets to clergymen. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific commenced yesterday, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will undoubtedly do the same before long.

The Sandusky & Chicago Railroad has filed its certificate of incorporation in Ohio. The capital stock will be \$200,000, and the road is to run from Sandusky, O., west of Defiance, about 90 miles.

JUDGMENT CONFESSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Spainofikid, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Bailroad Commissioners have been advised, through their at-torners, that the Illinois Central Railroad Com-pany does not intend to appeal the case in which they confessed judgment at Cairo. They al-lowed the judgment to be entered in good faith.

A Young Artist in the House.

From the Detroit Free Free.

A Case avenue father procured an outilt of oil, paints, and brushes for his 8-year-old son the other-day, the lad having developed a talent for drawing. Little was seen of the boy fut two or three days, and then he took his father and mother by the hand and led them into the parlor and triumphantly pointed to the proofs of his artistic skill. The gilt paper on the wails formed a fine ground-wors, for him, and he had painted a horse over one door, a lion over another, a bird over a third, and at intervals along the walls he had brought out fighting dogs, ships, fire-engines, Indians in full dress, and bears chasing bove. He had put a new border on the bay window curtains, striped the legs of the piano, and had proceeded to knuch up and improve certain chromos and oil-paintings hanging on the walls. Father and mother gasted around, and the young artist anxiously waited for them to pat him on the head and say they were proud of such a son, They didn't pat him,—not very such. The

father placed the son's ear b-tween his thumb and finger, and led him through several rooms to the woodshed, and what followed may be in-ferred from a remark by the boy and overheard by a pedestrian: "Oh, father, let up on ma, and I'll never be an artist any more."

Expursion to heis to New Orleans and return, the Sale of tickets commences Feb. 1, and continues until Feb. 20; return-tickets good until April 1. The table a.m., train has sleeping-car through to New Orleans, For tickets and information apply at the Ulicate Co.

Chickering Upright Pianos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner
Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine apright planos contaming the latest and best improvements.

DEATHS. MURRAY—On the 24th Inst., Mary Harrier, proness daughter of Edward and Eliza Burray, aged 3 rear.
Funeral from residence, No. 128 South Greenest, at 11.20 o'clock to-day, to 58. Fatrick's Church, themes be care to Calvary Countery.
SHANNO—At his residence, 122 Adams—at, Jan. 25, at 5 a. m., Mr. P. O. Shannon, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place this morning at 19 o'clock from Sc. Mary's Church, by carriagns to Calvary Competery. Friende are invited to actend.

EF Brooklya and Socion papers please only.
ANDERSON—The funeral of the late John Anderson, engineer, who was killed on Saturday at the railway socion, who was killed on Saturday at the railway socion, the funeral of the late John Anderson, engineer, who was killed on Saturday at the railway socion, the funeral fram Angles, Mich., will be at the residence of his brother, 155 West Chicago-av., on Wadnesday, the fineral train at 1 p. m.
MURPHY—At his residence at Rogers' Park, in Syam.

ton, Ill., Mr. Edward Murpay, in the 70.h year of his are.

Puneral from his residence Wednesday, Fith inst., ash p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

EF Chicago, Boston, and New York papers plane cons. RAFF—Monday morning, of monaies. Alice D., only daughter of Augustus and Rebecce E. Bapp, aged it pears and 6 months.

Pune al from residence, 1992 frairie-av., by sarriages to Resethill, Wednesday, Jan. 37, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BERNSTRIN—On Jan. 32, Bro. J. Bornstein, of Guiden City Lodge, No. 59, L. O. F. S. of L. Funeral at 1 o'cleck sharp to-day at residence, No. 57 Milwaukee-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acid-ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic. regulates the bow-els, curse dyscatory and diarrhes, whether arising from els, cures dysentery and diarrhes, whether arisi For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANAURA will be found involu-ble. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, howels, or side; rheumatism, cella-colds, sprains, and bruises. For in ernal and external use. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WRITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists, it cents a box.

CATARRH CURE.

No disease is more common in this elimate than Charch. Thousands suffer for years with it and find no relief in all the numerous remedies. This disease lead to serious results if not attended to. Concumption forten brought on by Catarch. It is usually teasted by noticing remedies up the mose, or inhalation. This may give temporary relief. but to effect a cure it is necessarily the configurary relief. but to effect a cure it is necessarily often brought on by Catarrh. It is usually treated by nouting remedies up the nose, or inhalston. This may give temporary relief, but to effect a cure it is necessar to build up the constitution and restore to a healthy action all the diseased parts, especially the muons membrane where Catarrh is seated.

TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CATARRH CURS is thus internally, and gives tone to the whole system, and seis directly on the muons membrane. Where this repedy has been used its smoother than the contract of the contr

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Tuesday Morning. Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, RESTAURANT FIXTURES. At 130 Lake-st., near Clark, AT AUCTION,

Consisting of all the fixtures and furnishings, Counters, Plated Show Cases, Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Stoves, Overas, Broiler, Kitchan Utensiis, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'ss. BOOKS

AT AUCTION,
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
At their Salesroom. 10 East Madison-st.,
Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 26, at 24, o'clock. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK THURSDAY, JAN 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

DRY GOODS,
Custom-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Cloth
Chasimeres, and Flannels,
BOOTS AND SHOES, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Hats, Cass, Noti ns. 40. AT 108 MADISON-8T., SECOND FLOOR. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS, Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m. Clothing, Knit Goods, Laces and Rufflings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Gloves, Mitts, &c. Wool Blankets, Horse Blankets, Geots' Underwess, Carriage Whips, Haroesses, Hostory, Notions, Supporters, Prece Goods, Sathnets, Jeans, and Shoetings.
At Il o'clock, sale of Ingrain and Rag Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 66 and 70 Wabsahers.

Pour Hundred and Pifty Cases Assorted BOOTS & SHOES Will be closed out at our REGULAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE, Jan WEDN RED 2. 27, at 10 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO...

By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., 500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, Jad. 26, at 94 delega-

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &C., AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan 21, 44 94 846

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HOCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.
Auctioness, 204 and 2-6 East Madisco-6.
Auction. Wednesday, Jan. 27, 9-20 a. m., regarding of value or interest, we shall make a CLEARING SALE

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

VOLUME 28.

WORCESTERSHIR TRADE MA

SUPREME COURT-GE JOHN W. LEA et al. against

JOHN W. In TERFETTER.

Then it is apparent that there is eater the public by the use of the the word descriptive of an article not be protected by the precesser not be used in suchmanner as to mark.

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LEA & PER CELEBRAT PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISEURS ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

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108 Dearborn-st.,

FIRM CHAN

DISSOLUT all the assets, and assuming al of Brown & Bohner. Chicago, Jan. 28. WITHDRA

WM. RUGER withdraws from to ORD 4 CO., and his interest a this date. Chicago, Jan. 18, 1878. We have purchased the man S. Rounds in our busi day retires from our firm.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875.

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For sale or to rent, if suitable, actory in Ghiesage; covers likely saleras high or without machinery. A life or without machinery and will be a life or making money, and will have been sale as yet making money, and will have been sale more making money, and will have been sale more making money, and will have been saleras and sale Hoisting Ma CHYNOWETH'S HAND-POW 1874 Constructed strictly on R ARCHIN'S PATENT HYDRA Release, cost of running, and co-miced. United Wounds.

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